

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL



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December, 1925

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The Football Review

THE JOURNAL has attempted in this issue to present a survey not only of the achievements of some of the outstanding college and high school football teams, but also of the types of football played in the different sections of the country. Of course it was impossible to study all of the thousands of high school teams that played this fall but we feel that, thanks to the help of the coaches, we have given a rather accurate account of the kind of football that was played throughout the country. Some coaches sent pictures that were received too late to be used in this issue. They will appear in the January JOURNAL. Some of the leading colleges and high schools did not send pictures of their team, coach and captain. If your team was highly successful this fall and you would like to have the pictures recorded in the JOURNAL's history of the football year, please send the pictures to our office at once. Further, if you will give us your impressions of the style of football used in your locality it will help us to present to JOURNAL readers the only history of the technique of 1925 football that has been prepared.

Training a High School Team

THE JOURNAL has received so many requests for articles on "How to Train a High School Basketball Team" or "How to Coach a Team" that we have decided to offer a prize for every article that is submitted and which we decide to accept. The terms of our offer are these. First, the article must pertain to the training or coaching of a high school basketball team. Second, we will pay at the rate of one cent a word up to five hundred words for every article accepted. The articles that are not accepted will be promptly returned. Send in your articles at once as those which reach us at an early date will be given the preference.

The Journal as a Christmas Present

COACHES who wish to present the members of their teams with inexpensive Christmas presents may well consider a year's subscription to the ATHLETIC JOURNAL as a Christmas gift. Everybody who has played the game this fall would no doubt be interested in knowing what other teams have done this year and further would be glad to have a chance to learn about things that are transpiring in the school and college athletic world. Send in your orders for Christmas subscriptions to the JOURNAL for your men or other friends and we will mail them the December JOURNAL so that they will receive it Christmas Day and further we will advise them of the nature of the gift and the name of the giver.

Your Impressions

WHAT are your impressions regarding the JOURNAL? The publishers of the JOURNAL this month have spent much time and money assembling the pictures and the data regarding football in the various localities of the country. The idea was suggested to us when so many favorable comments were received last year on our write-up of the National Basketball Tournament. We do not have a national football tournament so we have taken this way of presenting to our readers a glimpse of the style of football in the east, southeast, south and southwest. A further summary will be included in the January issue, which will touch upon the style of play used in the middlewest, northwest and west.

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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DECEMBER, 1925

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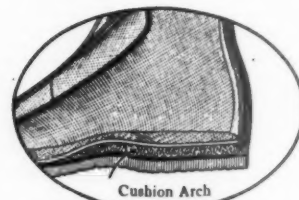
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The 1925 Football Season

By John L. Griffith

A Review of the Season in Football

The 1925 football season has closed in a blaze of glory. Even the most critical must now admit the popularity of the American game of football. One of the best indications that the game is clean is that it has the support not only of vast multitudes of people, but further those who attend football games represent for the most part the educated classes, society and the leading men in business and professional life. Some of our great sports such as boxing and wrestling have been injured due to the fact that only too often they have been promoted by men who do not have the confidence of the best citizens of the community and their camp followers have given these games a bad name. This cannot be said of school and college football because here the games are administered almost universally by educators and they are attended by students and by men and women from outside the schools and colleges who represent all that is best in America.

Before turning to the technical side of the game there are certain phenomena which have been manifested this year in connection with these games that might well be mentioned. Attention has already been called to the fact that large numbers have attended the games throughout America. While no figures are available, it is safe to assume that at least thirty thousand games have been played by the school and college teams and these games have doubtless been witnessed by from ten to fifteen million spectators. This is interesting but there is another point that is even more significant and that pertains to the behavior of the crowds at these games. At some of the contests as high as eighty-five thousand people have gathered to watch the spectacle. These people have driven into the college town and have come on special trains, some of them great distances. They have assembled at the stadium with little or no confusion, have cheered their favorites and have dispersed in good order. The writer has not heard of any disorder at a football game this year. In fact, the effect of football upon the spectators suggests that the good sportsmanship which is characteristic of the activities on the field also is recognized by the spectators and is reflected in their

An attempt has been made to present a survey of the 1925 football season. Pictures of some of the outstanding teams are presented and the work of some of the college and high school teams is analyzed. Naturally some teams have been omitted which should have been included and since this article was written before the returns were in from some of the final games it is probable that some of the leading teams were defeated in the closing games. No attempt is made to rank the teams in order of national or state prominence. No man living is qualified to pick an All-American team or to rate either the school or college teams from the standpoint of a national championship.

actions. If a crowd of eighty thousand people were to come together for the purpose of nominating a republican or democratic candidate for president in a great national convention, or if such a crowd were to assemble for any other purpose than that of witnessing a college football game, it is safe to suggest that there would be more betting, more drinking in evidence and probably more fighting and disorder than is found at the school and college games. In these days of good roads our people are mingling together more than for-

merly, thus coming to know each other better and who shall say that because of this we as a people are not becoming more and better united. In fact, our football, without doubt, is one of the most potent agencies in helping the melting pot to function.

Another feature that has been advertised this year is that which has to do with the building of stadiums where the games have been played. These great playing fields have been erected by the educational institutions. In fact, fully ninety per cent of the athletic fields and gymnasiums that have been dedicated to the promotion of amateur athletics have been made possible by the secondary schools and the institutions of higher learning. If the schools and colleges did not promote and foster amateur football, the game would largely be sponsored by irresponsible persons in our various communities who would seize the opportunity for making money for themselves. As it is now the profits of the football season throughout the country are used for more grounds and buildings and more facilities for the great army of boys and girls now enrolled in the public schools and in the colleges and universities. It is generally recognized that football pays the bill not only for its own maintenance but also for the support of the minor sports and in many cases for the entire program of physical education.

In connection with the matter of large crowds and immense stadiums there arises the question of the vast sums of money handled by the various athletic associations. As suggested in the foregoing paragraph the fact that this season has been successful financially means that the educational institutions of America will be enabled to provide more equipment for athletics and physical education for coming years. When the building programs have been completed then possibly the colleges will accept President Little's suggestion that from the profits each year there shall be set aside certain sums of money for research, scholarships and fellowships. The University of Illinois has already set aside a considerable sum of money for the support of a chair in athletic research and Mr. Huff plans ultimately to endow one or more other chairs of this nature.



Jess Hawley,
Dartmouth Head Coach.



1925 football has been almost universally characterized by the good sportsmanship which has prevailed on the fields. In fact, the press throughout the country has commented on this and educators, business men and editors have made use of the opportunity of teaching sportsmanship not only to the players but likewise to those who attend the games. There was a time when football was on trial because there were so many unsportsmanlike players in the game. Fortunately that time has passed and without doubt the conduct of the boys and young men who have played the game this year has been of the highest order.

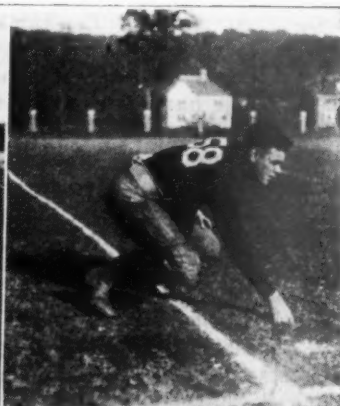
There is evidence to support the claim that the players in 1925 were encouraged by the coaches to think for themselves on the field. Of course, every coach who has been in the game long enough has developed a system of football. However, it appears that the majority of these have



attempted to develop initiative and have encouraged "smart playing" on the part of their men. Some still believe that every movement on the field should be made according to the book. The fact that the coaches almost without exception who have favored the German army methods have been unsuccessful would indicate that American football succeeds best when the players are grounded in the fundamentals and then taught to depend more or less on their own judgment as the play develops. To illustrate—one of the best known coaches in America in an end running play early in the game frequently sends three interferers to get the opposing end. Later it has been noticed that two men take the end and sometimes only one interferer blocks the opposing wing man and in at least one game this fall now and then the interferers all passed by the defensive end and blocked the secondary, leaving the half back to dodge the end as best he could. The players on this team are universally recognized as being smart. Perhaps one reason is that their coach has put a premium on initiative and head work.

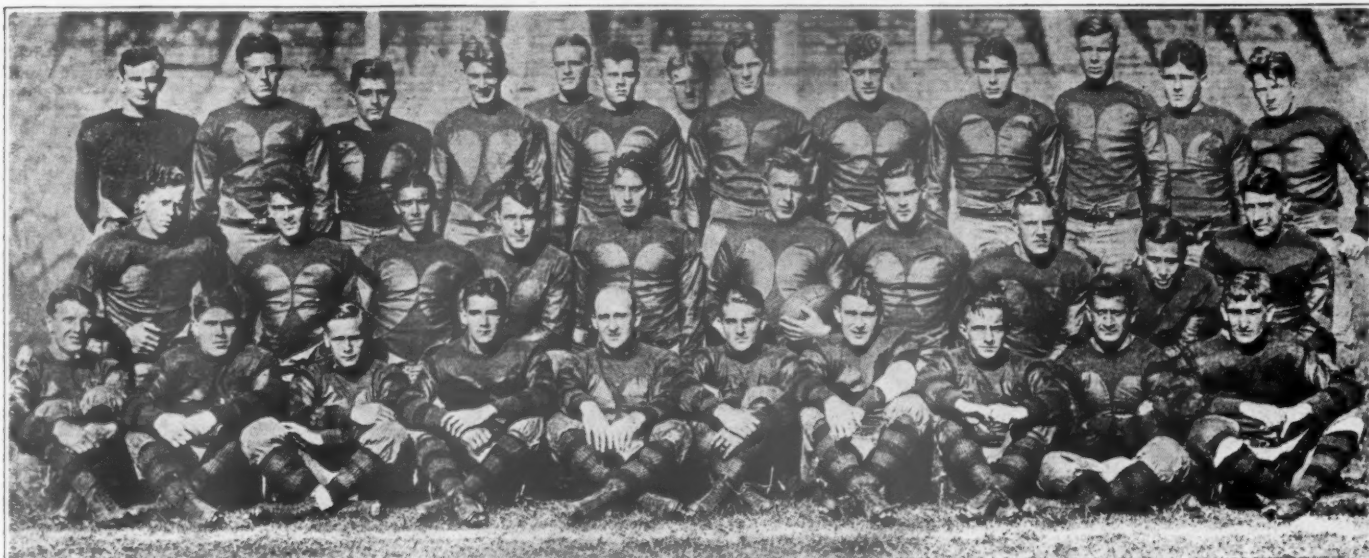
There are more good football players today than ever before, the reasons probably being these—first, with the growth and popularity of football more boys today are striving to perfect themselves in the art of football, and second, the coach personnel is infinitely superior to that of any other year. This latter fact may be partly attributed to the growth of coaching schools and to the opportunities now given to young coaches to develop in their profession.

The teams on the whole this year were better equipped than ever before. This, of course, is largely explained by the fact that even in the smaller teams it is now possible for the management to provide the players with



(Upper) Nathan Parker, Dartmouth Captain and Right Tackle.
(Center) George Tully, Dartmouth Left End.
(Lower left) Robert McPhail, Dartmouth Quarterback.

(Lower left 2) Hooker Horton, Dartmouth Fullback.
(Lower right) Myles Lane, Dartmouth Left Half.
(Lower right 2) Dutch Diehl, Dartmouth Left Guard.



standard equipment. With that equipment it is interesting to note that the numbers of injuries has decreased. More care also is taken of the playing fields than formerly. On most of the college and school grid-irons, grass fields are used and more care is exercised to see that the men are protected from injuries and further that the field hazards are reduced to a minimum. In this connection a great deal of difficulty has been encountered because so many games this year have been played in the rain. Doubtless next year the larger institutions will guard against this by providing canvas or rubber covering for their fields, thus insuring dry fields for the contestants at least at the start of the games.

Another encouraging sign is that the coaches are today substituting more freely than ever before. This is partly explained by the fact that most coaches today have more available players than did the coaches of other days and then the example of some of the foremost coaches has had its effect. Knute Rockne frequently uses thirty or forty men in a single game. Mr. Stagg is a great believer in using a large number of substitutes. Mr. Yost always carries a big squad and relieves a player at any time that he shows signs of distress.

Someone has said that kicking is becoming a lost art in college football. The writer does not subscribe to this opinion and yet it is doubtless true that not so much emphasis has been placed on kicking this year as in other years. The kickers today are specialists. Very often the man who kicks goals after touchdowns is not utilized as a punter or drop kicker. Another man frequently features in the kick-off, another is used for punting, etc.



Kicking will always be an important arm of offense and possibly in later years the coaches will devote more attention to this phase of football than they did in 1925.

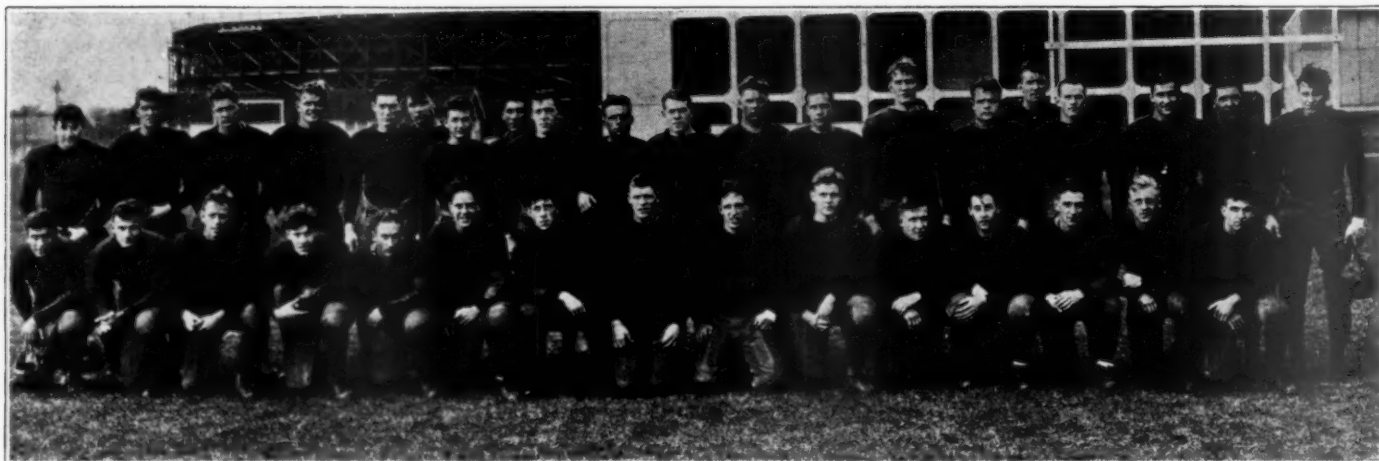
The prevailing style in line bucking differs from that of other seasons. This year many of the men used for line drives have received the ball on a direct pass from center and then have faked a run to the side or have bluffed a pass preliminary to charging into the line. The old quick line opening play has not been so much in evidence this year as formerly. However, every good team has without exception had a driving fullback or halfback who could make yardage through the

(Upper) 1925 Squad of University of Pennsylvania.

(Center) Lou Young, Head Coach.

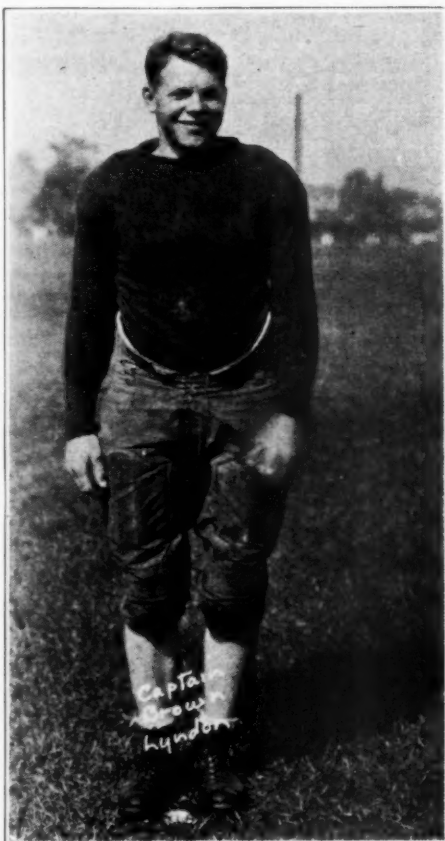
(Lower right) Captain Joe Willson, Tackle.





opponent's rush line when occasion demanded.

This season has possibly witnessed more wide end runs than formerly. For a number of years the coaches stressed drives off tackle and short slanting runs outside of end. These methods of attack are still just as popular as ever but the spectators have enjoyed more of the long runs toward the side line than has been the case for a number of years. Some of the best ground gainers who have featured this method of advancing the ball have made their gains by reversing the field and cutting back through the line or inside of end. Grange made many of his long runs against



(Upper) University of Michigan.
(Center) Captain Brown of Michigan.
(Lower left) Fielding Yost, Head Coach.

Pennsylvania by cutting back inside of end.

The development of the forward pass has been treated in another article in this number of the Journal. It suffices to say that the forward pass has been more popular than ever this year with the spectators and further that such outstanding teams as Michigan and Dartmouth have been highly successful with this method of attack.

On defense while some teams still favor the waiting or semi-waiting line, most of the college coaches apparently believe in a rushing, charg-

ing defensive line of forwards. Jesse Hawley in the Chicago game employed a bit of strategy in the center of his line of defense that is unusual but in this game was very successful. His two guards played close together and the center behind them. When the ball was snapped each guard charged out, taking his offensive line man with him and the center, if the play was directed toward the center of the line, charged through the hole thus made vacant. Some of the coaches taught their tackles, guards and center to charge through the opposing line as far as possible on the snap of the ball and the ends hesitated after advancing a step or two. Others sent their ends in with the other five line men.

Dartmouth had the most imposing record of any of the eastern colleges or universities. This team was especially strong in blocking and in forward passing. Captain Parker at right tackle was one of the most aggressive line men who has appeared on a gridiron this year. The Dartmouth team played smart football and was fortunate in having a number of fast ends and backs. When a team can beat Harvard 32 to 9, Brown 14 to 0, Cornell 32 to 16 and Chicago 33 to 7, nothing need be said further about its offense.

Pennsylvania, which started out by defeating Brown, Yale and Chicago, later lost to Illinois and Pittsburgh. The game with Cornell has not been played at this writing. Illinois probably played her best football of the year against Pennsylvania and Grange, the greatest ball carrier of all time, ran wild on a rain-soaked field. Grange ran from a loose formation receiving the ball from center. The Pennsylvania tackle was turned in and the Illinois captain not only ran outside of the Pennsylvania ends but also successfully cut back between tackle and end. Pennsylvania played a very heavy schedule and it was natural to expect that her team could not play

championship football in nine games.

In the middlewest, Michigan played six Conference games, winning five. Yost's team was probably at its best in the Navy game where the Wolverines score 54 to 0 and in its final game when the Blue and Maize conquered Minnesota 35 to 0. Yost had one of the most impressive lines that has ever been seen on an American gridiron. Every man on the rush line was aggressive, big and fast. Edwards, the left tackle, is faster than the majority of half backs and went down under punts usually ahead of his ends. Brown at center was a consistent pivot man who seldom, if ever, made a bad pass and who tackled around the ends or charged through the middle of the line. In the Illinois game, he tackled Grange ten times going through the hole left vacant by the Illinois running guard who came out in the interference. Friedman was one of the best passers of the year and Oosterbaan one of the best receivers of passes.

Minnesota, Northwestern and Wisconsin were the other Conference teams that lost only one Conference game during the season. Northwestern developed slowly losing to Chicago in the third game of the year 6 to 0 and then defeated Indiana, Michigan and Purdue. In the final game, Thistlewaite's wild cats were nosed out by Notre Dame 13 to 10. Northwestern had a powerful center in Lowry, a good line bucker in Lewis and a beautiful receiver of passes in Siddell. Baker was injured in early season practice and played only in the Chicago, Purdue and Notre Dame games.

Minnesota under Dr. C. W. Spears developed slowly also. This was due to the fact that the team was largely made up of sophomores and to the fact that Dr. Spears was handicapped inasmuch as he was coaching his first year in the Conference and was unac-



(Upper right) Tulane University Squad.

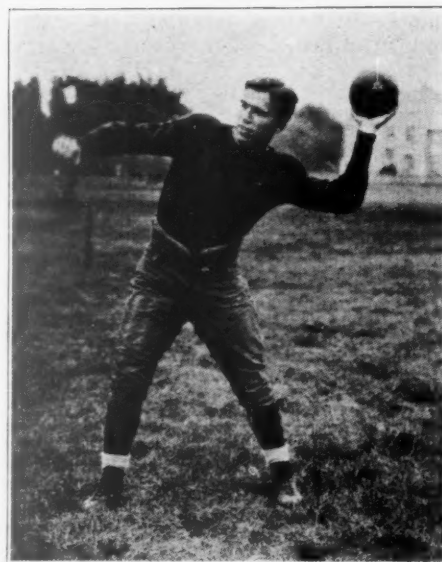
(Upper) Clark Shaughnessy, Coach Tulane University Football Team and two of his stars.

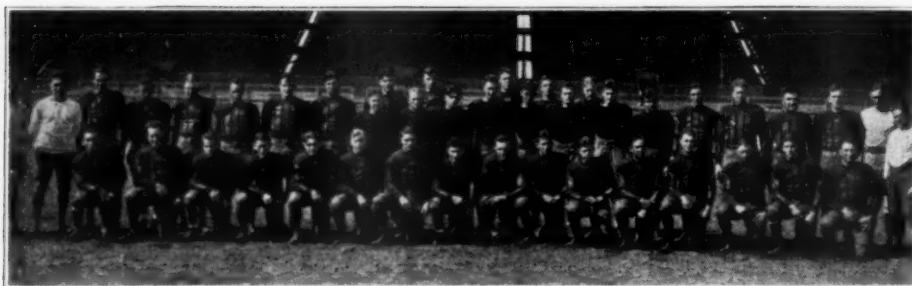
(Right) Captain Sam Whiteman (Half-back), University of Missouri.

(Lower) University of Missouri 1925 Squad.

quainted with his material until the season started. Minnesota defeated Iowa 33 to 0 in its next to the last game of the year and then lost to Michigan November twenty-first 35 to 0.

Wisconsin coached by George Little lost to Michigan, tied with Minnesota and defeated Iowa and Chicago. Wisconsin featured the forward passing





attack and made many gains by using her fast running backs.

Notre Dame with a squad largely made up of sophomores opened the season by defeating Baylor 36 to 0, Lombard 69 to 0, and Beloit 19 to 0. The team broke in the Army game losing to West Point for the first time in many years. The next Saturday Rockne's men defeated Minnesota 19 to 7 and then followed with victories over Georgia Tech, Carnegie Tech and Northwestern. The Penn State game, which was played in the mud, resulted in a scoreless tie.

The University of Washington team coached by Enoch Bagshaw is entitled to rank as the best team on the Pacific coast, having defeated California and Stanford. Glen Warner's team



(Upper Left) Oregon Agricultural College.
(Center) P. J. Schissler, Coach Oregon Agricultural College.



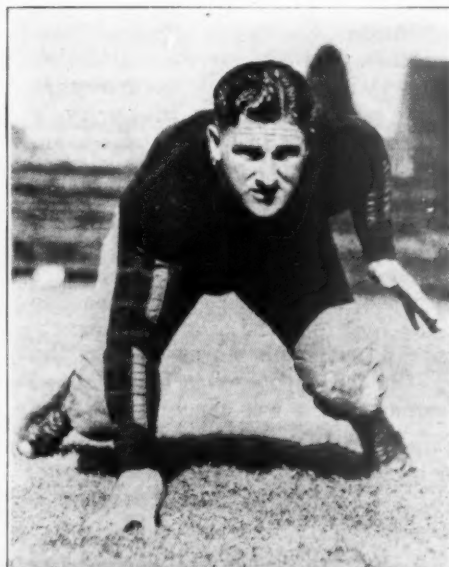
by defeating California rates high in Pacific coast football, which is at least as good as the football played in any section of the United States.

Paul Schissler's Oregon Aggie team stands high in the Northwest Conference having won eight games. This is the best showing that the Oregon Aggies have made since 1913.

The Colorado Aggies coached by Harry Hughes defeated Colorado College 7 to 3, Utah Aggies 13 to 0, Colorado Mines 41 to 10, Colorado Teachers 43 to 18 and Regis 34 to 0, entitling this team to consideration as Rocky Mountain champions.

Missouri University will probably be generally awarded the Missouri Valley championship due to its victories over Nebraska, Kansas Aggies, Iowa State College, Oklahoma and Washington. Gwinn Henry's team lost its final game to Patsy Clark's University of Kansas Jayhawkers by a score of 10 to 7.

Tulane and Alabama have had impressive records. Tulane defeated Mississippi and Mississippi Aggies, Northwestern, Auburn, Louisiana State and Louisiana Tech and tied with Missouri 6 to 6.



(Left) Howard Jones, Head Coach University of Southern California. Squad, University of Southern California. (Right) Acting Captain Harold Adams.



Upper Row Left to Right: Andy Smith, Head Coach, Dana Carey, Giant guard, who has shown great ability in breaking up plays. James Dixon, halfback, and the best triple-threat man on the squad. Captain Talma "Tut" Imlay, stellar halfback and one of the cleverest open-field runners on the coast.

Second Row Left to Right: Gordon Huber as end, one of the first players down under punts. Myron Brown, fullback, has great ability as line plunger. Blewett, called upon to punt.

Lower Row left to Right: B. Griffin, Charles Mell, end, Earl Jabs, guard and fulback.

FOOTBALL IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS

THE EAST

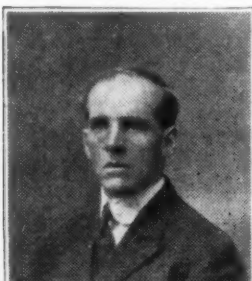
The New England teams while favoring the seven man line of defense varied their defensive formations depending upon the position on the field. Some of the high school coaches used the six man line when between the forty yard lines and a seven man line elsewhere. One team made it a practice to use an eight man line when between its own twenty yard line and the goal. The majority

of the teams report that they favor the cup defense although now and then a coach followed the practice of having either his ends or tackles delay on defense. Almost all of the eastern high school teams used the man for man defense against passes.

While the ordinary tandem and box formations were favored on offense, of course there were many exceptions. Montpelier Seminary used a four man tandem behind a balanced line sometimes shifting to other formations. Spalding high school of Barre, Ver-

mont used a modification of the Dartmouth shift with a balanced line. Goddard Seminary started from the huddle and shifted into various formations, one of which was the spread play in which the line extended well across the field. Rutland used a variation of the Illinois shift. Most of the teams in this section of the country used a forward pass in which the passer was stationary. The majority of the teams used the individual interference.

In New Jersey the high school

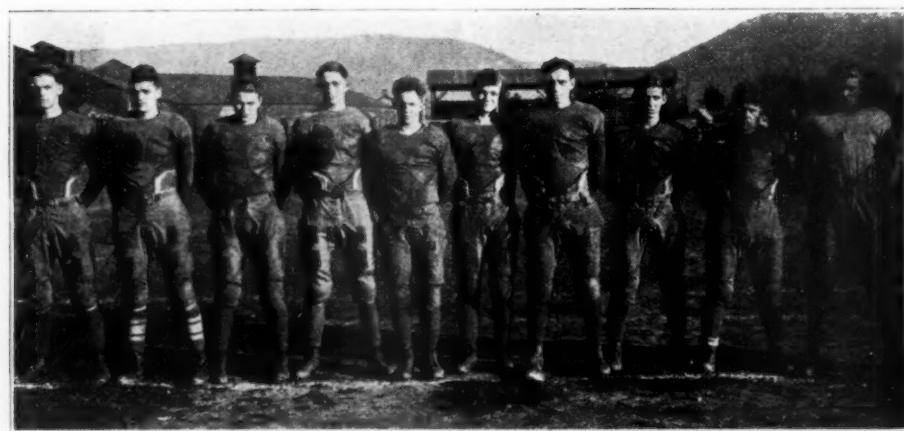


(Upper row left to right) C. C. Dwyer, Coach Hebron, (Me.) High School.
N. W. Smith, Coach, Montpelier Seminary (Vt.)

Montpelier (Vt.) Seminary Squad.
Captain Vail, Hebron, Maine.

(Second row left to right) Montpelier (Vt.) High School, Coached by E. D. Graham.

Captain and High School Coach E. D. Graham, Montpelier High School.
Hebron (Maine) Squad.



(Above) The Loch Haven (Pa.) line.
(Right) The Loch Haven (Pa.) back-field.
Loch Haven won the western section championship in the P. I. A. C. Their scores indicate offensive strength.

Loch Haven 19—Jersey Shore 6.
Loch Haven 20—Altoona 0.
Loch Haven 20—Windber 0.
Loch Haven 54—Clearfield 0.
Loch Haven 44—Williamsport 0.



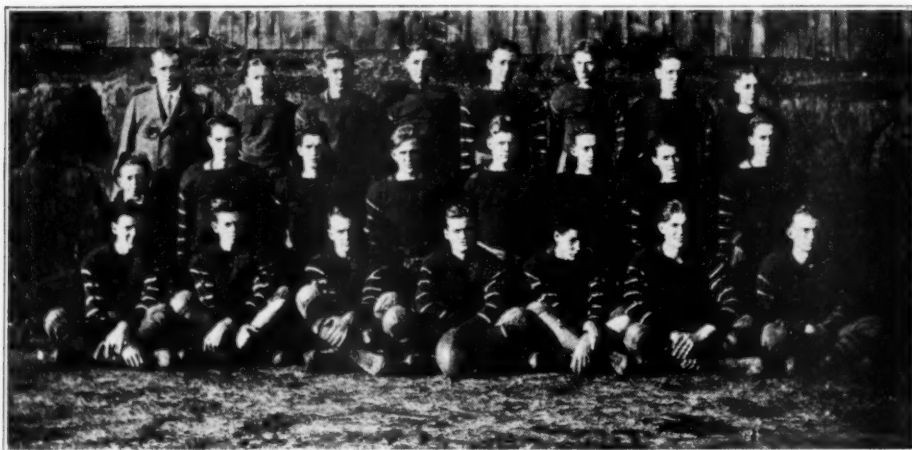


(Upper left) Coach Walter Parker (holding ball) of Technical High, Providence, R. I.
(Upper right) Technical High School, Providence, R. I.
(Left) Windham High School, Willimantic, Conn.
(Center below) High School, Millburn, N. J.



(Left) Coach Dickens, Lawrenceville, N. J.
(Right) Captain Firpo Greene, Lawrenceville, N. J.
(Below) Lawrenceville, N. J. Squad.





In South Carolina the majority of the high school teams used the cup defense and seven man line. Here also the zone defense was most commonly used. The majority of teams started their plays from a shift favoring the box formation and the tandem with a back out to flank the opposing tackle. The coaches in this state developed the optional pass and seemed to favor the idea of runs and slants off tackle.

(Upper left) High School Squad, Pickens, S. C.

(Center left) Coach C. A. Robinson, Pickens, S. C.

(Center right) Captain Adams, Pickens, S. C.

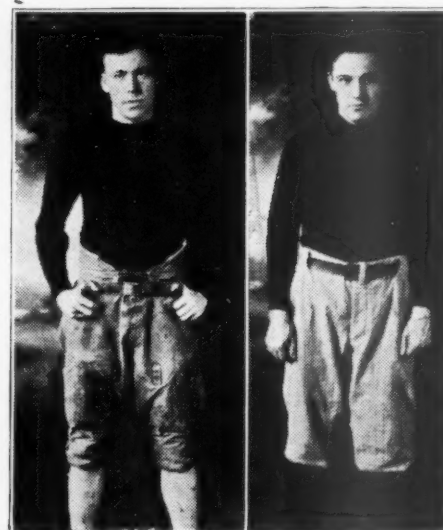
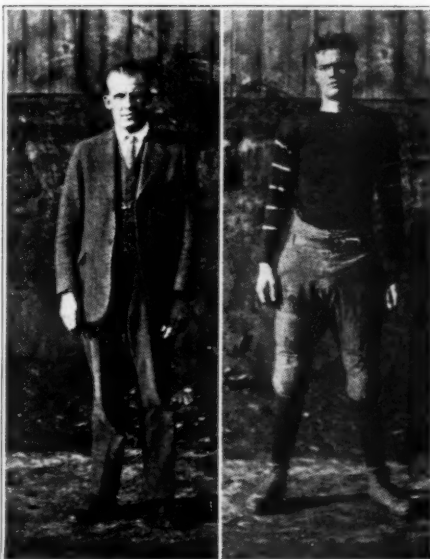
(Below left) Captain "Stick" McClary, Columbia, S. C.

(Below right) Coach Harry Lightsey, Columbia, S. C.

teams favored the unbalanced line. In this state the majority of the teams played straight football and did not resort to forward passes unless the team was behind late in the game.

In Rhode Island as well as in some of the other states of the east, the coaches reported that they had good success in using the box formation on defense. When this was employed, the center played both in and out of the line. The Rhode Island teams have used the huddle shift extensively for the first time this year.

In western Pennsylvania the majority of the teams apparently favored the seven man line with the cup defense and the zone defense on passes. Here the balanced line with a back field shift was in favor.



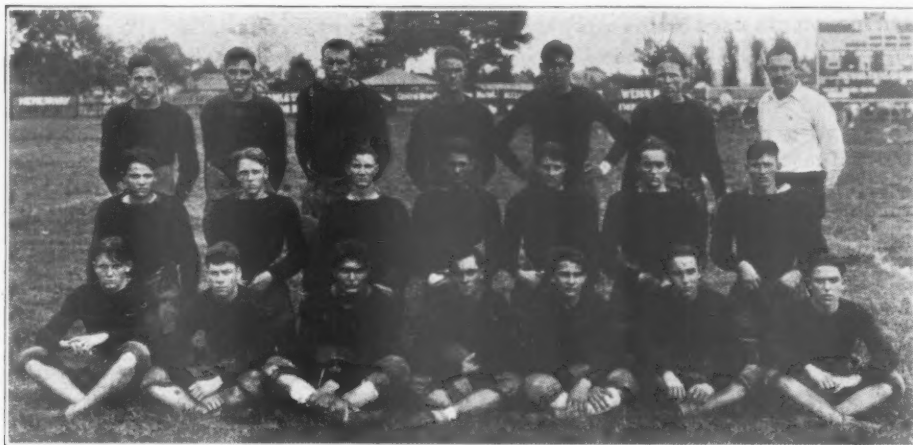
(Above) High School, Mullins, S. C.

(Below) High School Squad, Columbia, S. C.



(Above) High School Squad, Gaffney, S. C.

(Inset) L. F. Carson, Coach Gaffney, S. C.



(Left) Bolton High School, Alexandria, La.

(Below) Pine Bluff, Ark.

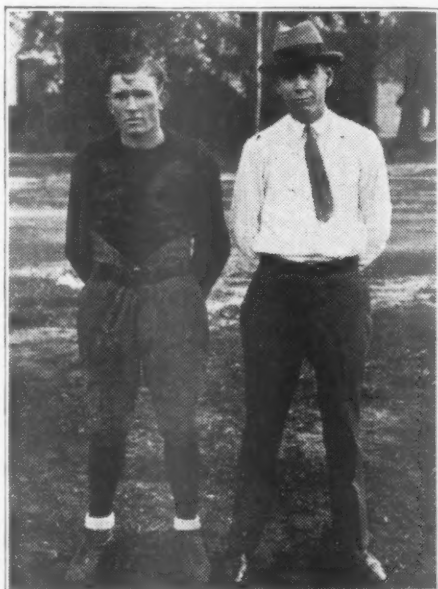
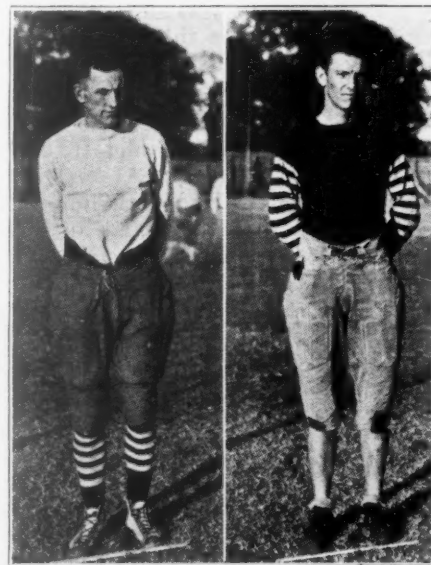
(Center, left to right) H. C. Cate, Coach Bolton High, Alexandria, La., Captain Bolton High School, Alexandria, La., Foy Hammons, Coach Pine Bluff, Ark., Captain Pine Bluff, Ark.

(Below left) Joe Bowers, Captain and T. F. Burnum, Coach Tuscaloosa, Ala.

(Below center) Football Team Tuscaloosa, Ala.

THE SOUTH

In Louisiana the coaches report that at least eighty per cent of their number used a seven man line and favored the cup defense. A few used the box defense back of the line. Here the man for man defense was favored for passes. The balanced line seems to have come back into favor quite generally throughout the high schools of the United States. In Louisiana, however, a number of the coaches still favor the unbalanced line. Many of them move the extra line man over and then use the shift for back field maneuvers. Shreveport ran most of their plays from a short punt formation with a balanced line. Most of the forward passes were made from a



run. The outstanding features of Louisiana football this year were first, the increased use of the huddle shift, second, the forward pass was used as a major offensive weapon, and third, the kicking game showed noticeable development.

In Arkansas it appears that the majority of the teams used the seven man line with the cup defense and while they favored the man for man defense on passes, many used the combination of man for man and zone defenses.

The coaches of this state started their plays behind a balanced line and had their passes executed while the back was on the run. The mass interference was not favored. Considerable comment was occasioned by an experiment tried by Foy Hammons, Athletic Director at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Mr. Hammons maintained a squad of thirty-five men and by using almost all of his men in a game and thus not necessitating overworking any of his men, he was enabled to play two games a week. This means that his regular schedule consisted of sixteen games. Further he scheduled eight games for his third and fourth teams.

In Kentucky, the coaches seemed to be divided on the use of the shift. One prominent coach found that all of the teams he met used the shift, most of them shifting both line and backfield. On the other hand, another coach writes that only two out of his

ten opponents used a shift. Practically all of the coaches in the state used the unbalanced line. Both man for man and mass interference found favor with the coaches of Kentucky. On defense, the general opinion was that the majority of teams used the seven man line, the cup defense and the zone defense for forward passes.

SOUTHWEST

In Oklahoma the majority of the high school teams used the cup defense with the seven man line and favored the zone defense on passes. On offense the shift seems to have fallen into disfavor although many of the teams employed a backfield shift. The coaches in this state were partial to the box formation behind the line and the passes were made after a delayed criss-cross or by a stationary back. Football in Oklahoma was very much improved this year. There were many good teams and almost all of the larger high schools supported an interscholastic eleven.

In Arizona while most teams used the seven man line, several report success with six men in the rush line. Phoenix high school was one of the

teams that favored the six man line. Practically all of the high schools used the cup defense but some of them favored the waiting end type of play. Preference for the zone or man for man defense on passes seemed about equally divided. Practically all of the teams used a shift for the backs but many of them featured the balanced line. The huddle shift has proven popular in Arizona. The forward pass in some sections of the state has been developed more than ever before. Many of the good teams have had success with spread plays. One of the changes noted in Arizona this year was that most of the teams elected to receive the kick on the kick-off due to the fact that but few of the high school men were able to kick over forty yards.

On the preceding pages of this article have been given pictures of a few teams of different sections of the country. These teams have been selected not necessarily because they were winning teams but because our representatives in the various localities saw something outstanding in the offense or defense of these teams.

Notes From a Few Reports Received

In Vermont forward passing was of a much higher caliber than ever before and was the favorite offensive weapon of several light teams in the state. Last year Montpelier Seminary (Vt.) with C. R. Ford as head coach, used very successfully an end run

(Continued on page 23)

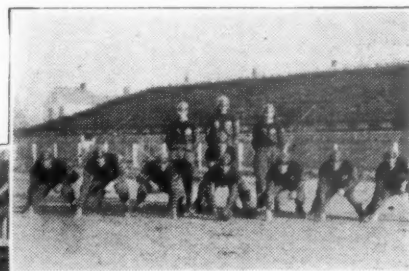
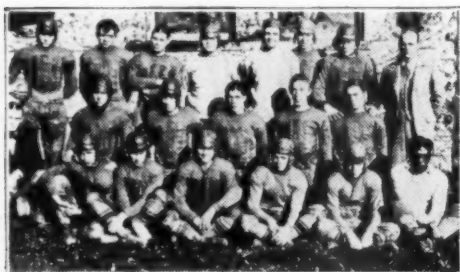
(Upper left) Somerset, Ky. Football Squad.

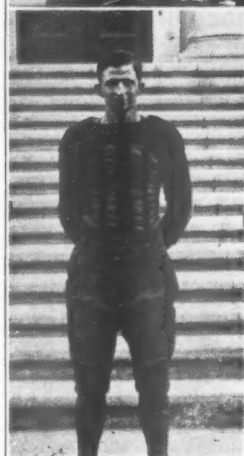
(Lower left) Captain Reiling, DuPont Manual Training High School, Louisville, Ky.

(Center) Paducah, Ky. Football Squad.

(Upper right) DuPont Manual Training High School, Louisville, Ky.

(Lower right) Coach Neal A. Arntson, Du Pont Manual, Louisville.





(Above) Norman, Oklahoma, Football Squad.

(Upper right) Captain Jack Frost, Norman, Okla.

(Upper left) Phoenix, Arizona, Squad.

(Inset) Captain Thompson, Phoenix.



(Above) Central High School, Oklahoma City.

(Right) Bristow (Okla.) High School.

(Inset) E. C. Hafer, Coach Bristow High School.

(Below left to right) Captain Bert Hall, Assistant Coach Jake Meyers, Tucson High School Squad, S. E. Paulus, Coach, and Hazle Daniels, Tucson, Arizona.



Basketball Plays

The Following Plays Have Been Tried Out by High School Coaches and Found Successful

One of the most entrancing features of coaching pertains to the designing of plays. When a coach originates a play or modifies an old one and sees the strategy succeed on the basketball floor or the football field he naturally feels elated over the success that has attended his efforts.

The Journal received this month outlines of basketball plays which were sent from all sections of the United States. Possibly some that have not been used are superior to some that have been selected. However, the editor has selected those which he believes will be of interest to the other coaches.

The first play was sent by H. R. Walker, Coach of the Hill City Public Schools, Hill City, Minnesota. It is an out-of-bounds play intended for use against a five man defense. The standing-guard has the ball out of bounds, passes into the center at the spot indicated in the diagram, the center dribbles toward the front man of the five man defense and attempts to pull this defensive man off balance so that he can make a bounce pass under the defensive man's arm. The guard on offense who receives the

Last month the Journal announced that it would pay five dollars for every football play submitted by Journal subscribers provided the play was accepted by the Editor. A large number of coaches sent in plays all of which were good. Ten of these were awarded the prizes and they appeared in the November issue of the magazine. The contest created so much interest that it was decided to conduct a similar contest in basketball plays for the December Journal.

bounce pass has taken his position as soon as the center starts his dribble and after passing the ball the center continues on past the front defensive man and receives a return pass from the guard. The center then shoots for the basket or if one of the defensive guards comes out to cover the defensive center, the center may pass to one of the forwards. If the center is covered so that the guard can pass to him, the guard also may pass

to one of the forwards who is uncovered. The forwards should take positions as near the side lines as possible so as to keep their guards back and thus leave a large opening in the center of the court for the shot at the basket.

The second play was submitted by J. F. Simmons, Director of Athletics, High School, Superior, Wisconsin. This also is an out-of-bounds play to be used in the team's own end of the floor. Number one who has the ball out of bounds fakes a pass to three who comes across as though to take the ball. One passes to two who delays momentarily. Three blocks off the opposing guard and follows the shot wherever it is made. Two fakes to shoot so as to draw the opposing guard out and then passes the ball back to one who has either cut in toward the basket or has moved back into the corner of the court. Two may slap the ball back to one if the guard comes out to cover it or he may pass over to the running guard who goes in along the other side. If he passes to the running guard then two takes the latter's place at the foul circle.

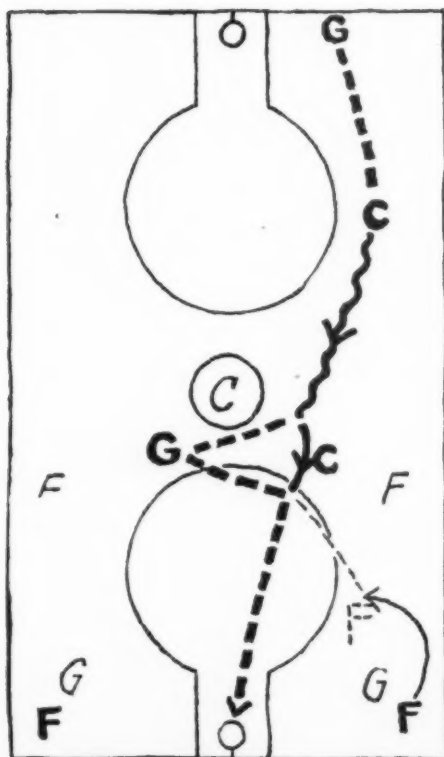


Diagram 1

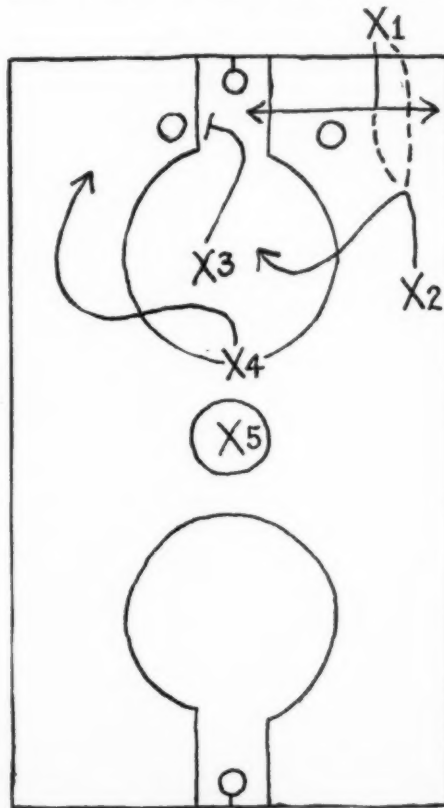


Diagram 2

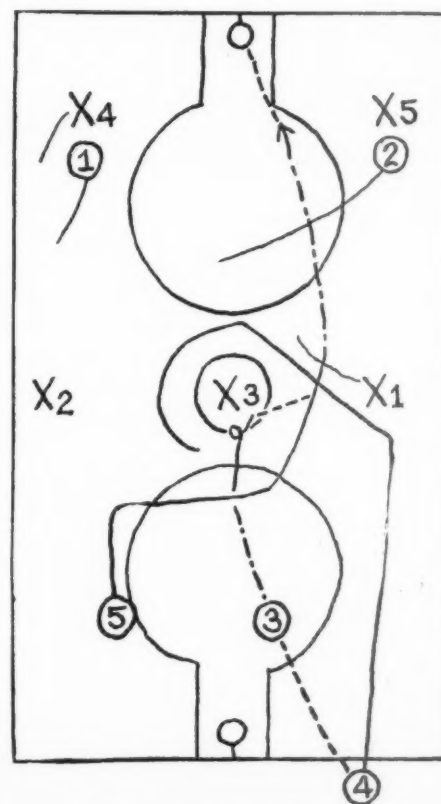


Diagram 3

The third play was sent in by Pinky Green, Basketball Coach, Central High School, Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. Green used this play last year and two years ago and found that it was successful in helping him win the Iowa High School Championship in 1923-24. This also is an out-of-bounds play. It works best when plays where three passes either to four or five have been used. In this play four passes in to three and the latter dribbles to X3, pivots and fakes a pass to four who has gone down the court. The ball, however, is actually passed to five who has faked a run toward X2. He receives a short pass and dribbles in for a shot. If he is checked he pivots and passes to one, two or three. Four goes back quickly and assumes the defensive. One and two draw X4 and X5 to the left side of the court. X1 follows 4, thus leaving the right side of the court open.

R. A. Johnson, Director of Athletics, Fremont Senn High School Fremont, Nebraska, has submitted play number four. This is a tip-off play in which one tips the ball to two who passes it to three. The latter starts from behind his opposing guard and takes the ball on the pass and makes a short shot. Mr. Johnson has found that this play frequently works as the opening play of a game as it catches the opponents napping.

Diagram V is a play submitted by Oscar Alexis, Coach of the Axtell Public Schools, Axtell, Kansas. This play is intended to be used against a

five man defense. Five dribbles the ball up to the first line of defense and then passes sharply to four who dribbles in for a shot or passes to two or three if they are left uncovered. If five delays his pass to four long enough, the center man on the defensive line will naturally cover five and if he does four should be able to go down through the middle since the other two defensive men on the front line are apt to be drawn out to cover two and three. The center fakes to go down the floor with five for the purpose of confusing the defense and then goes back on defense himself.

Play number six was sent in by Paul Marschalk, Madison, Minnesota, and is a tip-off play from center. The center tips the ball to number one on the right side of the court and the other forward, number two, dashes

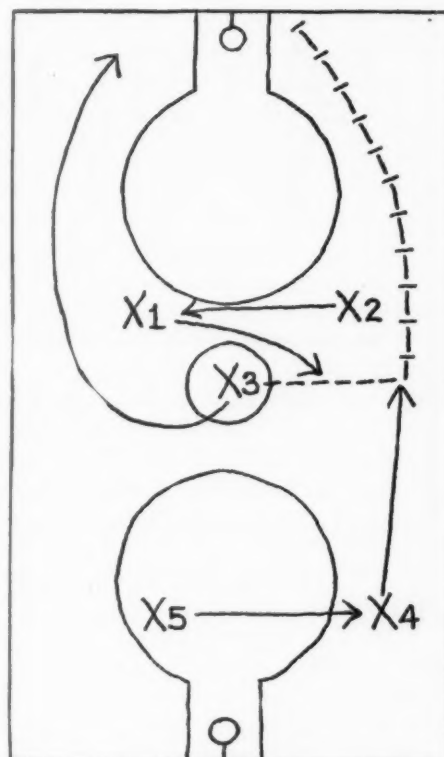


Diagram 6

will renew its offer and will pay five dollars for every diagram accepted for the January issue. These diagrams may be of plays from center, out of bound plays, plays that are executed by the team that recovers the ball deep in the opponent's territory or defensive formations. Each diagram should be carefully drawn so that the readers can grasp the point of the play at a glance and the accompanying explanation should be simple and yet clear. If your play or diagram is accepted you will receive your check promptly. If it is not accepted it will be returned.

Frequently a coach conceives of an idea or works out a play in football or basketball that to him seems good but he hesitates to use it because it is unusual or because the leading coaches are not using the same or similar tactics. Such a coach should recall the story of the origin of the hit and run play in league baseball. According to the story some league ball players on their way to the ball park stopped to watch a sand lot ball game that was being played by some boys. When a boy reached first he would wait for the batter who hit the first pitched ball and then the runner with a running start advanced to second. This was a new play to the league players who decided to try it out. They did so with success and thereafter the play was frequently worked by this team and eventually copied by others. If a coach originates a play, send it to the JOURNAL.

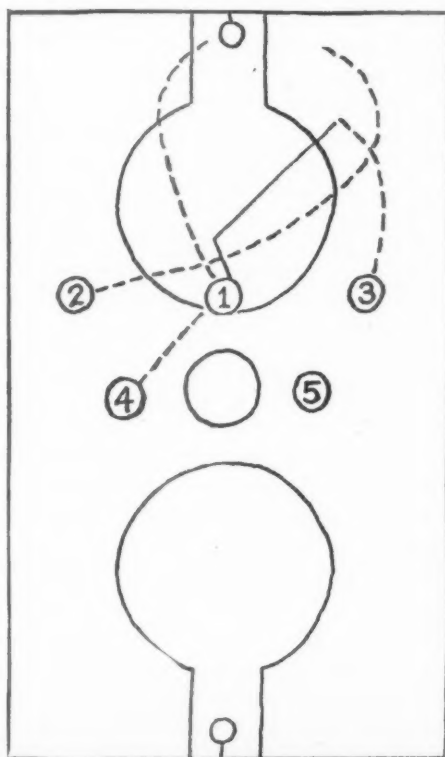


Diagram 4

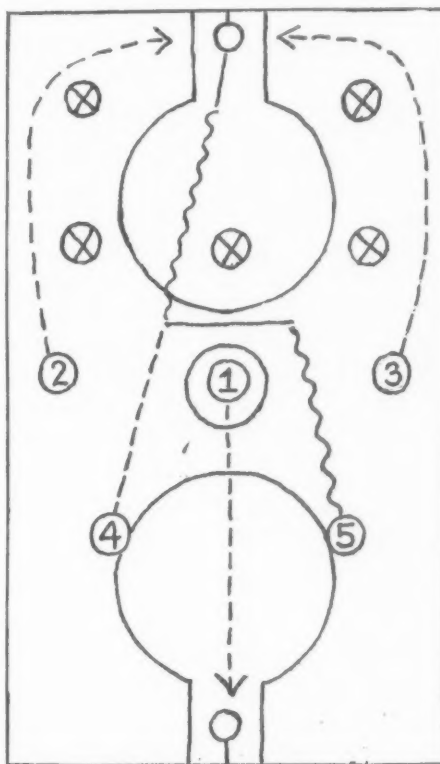


Diagram 5

over into the territory vacated by number one. This, of course, is for the purpose of taking his guard with him. If one gets the ball on the tip-off he passes to the running guard four who dribbles down the side through the territory made vacant by two and the opposing guard. The center plays for a pass or rebound on the left side of the court and number two plays for a rebound out about the foul circle. Number one is in a position there to assist on the offense or the defense.

The foregoing plays are the ones which were awarded the five dollar prizes for December. The Journal

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JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

Taking It Standing Up

WHEN a yellow dog takes a licking he curls up and cries so loud that the whole neighborhood learns of his distress, but when a real fighting animal is being worsted in a battle he never whimpers but keeps on fighting. When a coach who is made of the proper fibre and mettle loses a game he does not whine or sob or cry about it but goes about getting ready for the next contest, but when a coach who was constructed without those qualities which distinguish a thoroughbred, a game fish or the pit bull terrier loses a game he blames the officials. Without any argument let it be agreed that football officials make mistakes. So do the coaches. After every game in which trained officials work these officials note mistakes made by the coaches. In fact, after the game the officials can usually record as many coaching mistakes as the coaches can point out officiating blunders.

A lot of maudlin sympathy may be spilled for the coach who alibis by calling attention to the fact that he works under a strain. This is a poor argument and one that insults the character of the great body of American football coaches who are game to the core. Of course, the football coach works under tension; and certainly he will lose his job if he does not produce a winner but let us not admit for a moment that it is necessary for the men who are training a half a million young Americans to turn craven every time they are bumped. Football teaches men to "take it standing up rather than crawling on their bellies."

Surplus Athletic Profits

Elsewhere in this number of the Journal will be found a reprint of a part of the inaugural address delivered by President Little of the University of Michigan. In that address Dr. Little suggests "that a certain proportion of the gross receipts from athletics be applied to purely academic matters such as graduate fellowships or research." Dr. Little would in this manner answer the question of what our colleges will do with the profits of the athletic association after the present building programs have been completed. In most of the universities and colleges

it will be some time before the departments will have finished paying for the stadia, field houses, gymnasias, tennis courts, golf courses, hand ball courts and skating rinks which they are either now building or proposing to build as soon as possible. Suppose, however, that the present popularity of football continues, and there is no reason to believe that it will not continue so long as athletics are conducted on their present high plane, the question of what will be done with the revenues will have to be answered. Some are suggesting that no admission should be charged when that time comes, but President Little's proposal seems much more sensible, for there is no reason why persons who want to watch the football games should not be taxed a reasonable sum both for the purpose of maintaining athletics and for the purpose of endowing scholarships and fellowships.

The University of Illinois with rare vision has already endowed a chair of athletic research and Dr. Coleman Griffith is devoting his entire time to a scientific study of athletic psychology and kindred subjects. This is a vast and unexplored field and what is more fitting than that athletic profits should be used for the purpose of adding to our knowledge. Questions relating to human behavior and athletics place an emphasis upon the development of characteristics and traits that are not stressed primarily in the class room.

The trustees of one of the Western Conference universities have already utilized the profits of the football team for general institutional purposes. In the days ahead of us, it is reasonable to believe that football profits will be, in part at least, used for the support of graduate study and research. When that time comes, faculty men who today are jealous of athletic popularity will perhaps become reconciled to football and the other sports.

The Value of Play

"People who play and who like to see others play haven't it in them to be malicious. Poets and philosophers and sociologists tell us this, and the millions who found excitement and enthusiasm in the World's Series baseball games last week seemed to offer mighty good testimony of its truth. To observe a throng in front of any one of the animated bulletin boards, with radio and immediate local announcers and highly-perfected amplifiers, was to get a fairly reasonable insight into the wholesome atmosphere of the American crowd. Excitement obviously was tense, rivalries ran high and keen. Yet we have still to record a street brawl evoked in the midst of one of these crowds by the changing fortunes on the baseball diamond. And Boston's streets are anything but roomy boulevards. Yet those crowds, jamming space where inches become important, stood for hours deriving entertainment and interest without encroaching on each other's comfort—cheering, good-natured and respectful, without the slightest tax on the efforts of the police.

"Those who find cause for criticism in America's universal interest in baseball must scowl at the sun and despise little children. We elaborate on a bit of wisdom from the sagacious old mind of Confucius: 'If there were more music in the world and more courtesy there would be no war.' He might perhaps

have added baseball, had baseball been known in this time. People who love play have little capacity for hatreds."

The editor's suggestion that "people who play and who like to see others play haven't it in them to be malicious" is worthy of consideration. Undoubtedly he is right. Certainly the majority of the spectators who watch a great football or baseball game believe in fair play, are imbued with the play spirit at the game and they go away better for having been there. This is one of the contributions that athletics is making to the life of the nation.

Professional Football

PROFESSIONAL football although it has gained some in public favor in recent years has been unsuccessful financially in the majority of cities that belong to what one writer has called the "cash and carry circuit." The advent of Grange as a pro, however, has given commercial football an impetus that may establish it on a sound business basis. In the first two games in which Grange played in Chicago the crowds averaged 35,000 spectators, and it is reported on good authority that the seats for his Philadelphia and New York games were all sold in advance.

While professional football games lack many of the features that have made college football attractive such as cheering sections, manifestation of student loyalty and alumni homecomings, yet there is no reason to believe that eventually the fans will not become as enthusiastic over the imported players as baseball rooters are about the hired men who play for the different cities in organized baseball.

The college stars who compose the professional teams are competent to play excellent football and in most cases probably do play as well or better than they did as undergraduates. Further they know what the public likes and consequently the pro games abound with passes and runs.

It is possible if not probable that professional football is not only with us and with us to stay but that the idea will spread until professional football supplants amateur football just as professional baseball has supplanted amateur baseball. When that time comes the schools and colleges will look upon football as a minor sport as they now consider baseball as a minor sport in so many of the educational institutions and some other game will become the major sport in America.

Professional promoters have claimed boxing, wrestling and baseball for their own and these sports have correlatively ceased to grow as amateur sports. For reasons which will not be discussed at this time a sport cannot exist for any appreciable length of time half professional and half amateur.

An effort is being made at this time throughout America to re-establish amateur baseball. The National Amateur Athletic Federation that is sponsoring this movement is not interested in perpetuating this game for organized baseball, in fact it is solely concerned with the task of promoting and safeguarding amateur athletics but strange as it may seem many of the big league managers and owners of their own initiative have also organized a movement to

revive amateur baseball. Here is *prima facie* evidence that professional baseball suffers if amateur baseball declines. With this experience it is safe to predict that amateur football will become a minor sport in the colleges as professional football becomes a major sport in the nation and moreover professional football in turn will depreciate in time if the boys of this country turn from football to some other sport. In short, looking at a sport from the standpoint of the numbers who play and judging it over a considerable period of time it is easy for us to see that professional sport interests are parasites thriving on those who promote games for their educational value. It was once commonly believed that the example of the great boxers and ball players would stimulate millions of boys to want to be Jack Dempseys and Babe Ruths but the fact that comparatively few of the boys of this country are today boxing and playing baseball while several million are playing football and basketball (games that are fully ninety-five per cent amateur) disproves the claim that the professional example is necessary.

The school and college coaches who want to see football continue as the great American game may well give serious thought to the danger of professional football which threatens the school and college game.

Two Extremes

The college men of today are idlers, who shun all hard work. They are the product of a softening civilization which worships pleasure. This is the viewpoint of a considerable number of persons whose views have been reported in the public press. Then there are those who take the opposite view and who literally shed tears because the football men work too hard. These persons are alarmed because they have been told that college football players do not derive pleasure from playing football. They are afraid that the athletes will work too hard and injure themselves or their opponents. They would have the boys slow up or quit in a game or a race when they are tired. They deprecate the fact that the American youths strive too hard to win.

The facts are that the present generation of school boys and college men is just as industrious as was the generation of those who attended school and college a quarter of a century ago. There are probably just as many boys today per thousand who are working their way through college as formerly, boys who are securing an education through sacrifice and hard work. It is nothing new for elders to believe that the young people are going to the dogs.

On the other hand there will always be people who do not experience pleasure in mountain climbing. They cannot understand the thrill that comes from making a hard tackle or the satisfaction that comes from "making your heart and nerve and sinew to still keep on when nothing is left within you except the will which says to them, keep on."

The wise man will not allow himself to become perturbed by the views of the extremists. He will realize that people are neither all good nor all bad. That "God's in his heaven all's right with the world."

Winning Teams and Attendance

There Is Little if Any Correlation Between a Winning Football Team and Student Attendance in a Well Established College or University

By John L. Griffith

It is commonly believed that it is necessary for a college or university to turn out winning football teams so as to advertise the institution in order to attract as students a large number of undergraduates. This theory, however, cannot be supported by facts in the general run of the well established institutions of higher learning in this country. It may be that now and then an obscure college will gain the limelight because of the victories won by its football team and it may be that this advertising helps to some extent in attracting more students the succeeding year. The chart which is presented herewith should refute for all time the contention that the institutions that boast of winning football teams also show the greatest increase in student attendance while the universities that have not been so successful on the gridiron on the contrary note a diminution in attendance figures.

Before studying the chart let it be said that the figures herewith presented are of little value for comparative purposes. For instance, the University of Chicago is conducted on the quarter basis and the figures are for the twelve months period. The figures given for the University of Illi-

The athletic type of man will attend the university that has athletic traditions, while the boy who expects to win fame on the dance floor will prefer to attend the university or college which does not shower honors upon the athletes.

nois on the other hand pertain to the regular nine months courses. The University of Minnesota likewise is on the four quarters basis. Further, the difficulty of securing attendance figures from all of the universities on the same basis is practically impossible. Some institutions list the short term courses in their attendance figures and others do not. However, for the most part these figures are consistent when considered from the standpoint of the individual institution. There may be some inaccuracies but they have been largely taken from the statistics issued by the Bureau of Education.

In attempting to determine whether or not the record for the football team was excellent, good, poor or very poor it has been necessary to follow an arbitrary classification. Only games

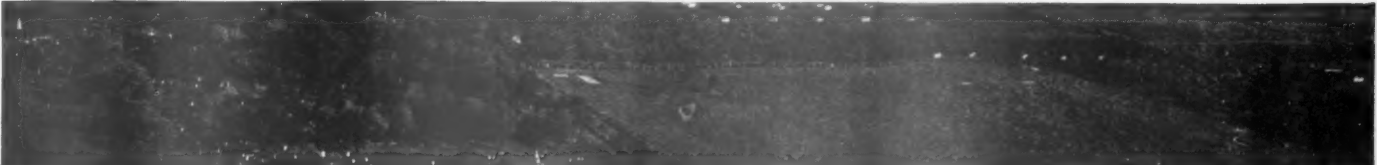
with Conference institutions or institutions of equal athletic standing are counted. If the football team for a certain year won all of its major games its rating is excellent. If it lost only one major game its rating is very good. If it won more than half of its major games its rating was good and where the team lost half of its major games the season is listed as poor.

Some allowance should be made for the war conditions which affected all of our colleges and universities in 1918 and 1919.

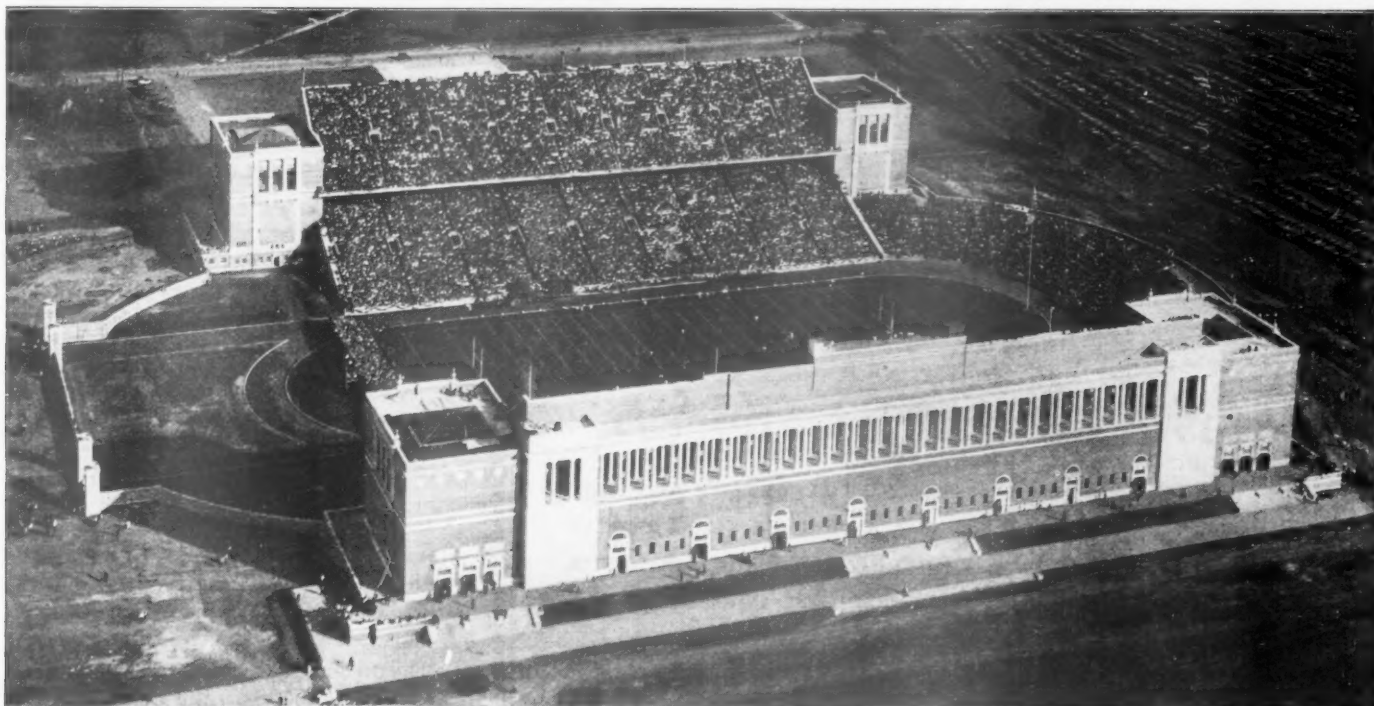
Some interesting points brought out by the foregoing chart are these: In 1913 the football record of the University of Illinois was good. The next year 5,439 students enrolled in that university. In 1914 the team won all of its Conference games. The next year there was an increase in enrollment of 400. In 1916 following another successful season the student attendance increased 342. In the years 1917 and 1918 the increase was slight because of the unsettled conditions of the college, due to the war. Further, the big increase in attendance in 1919 is undoubtedly accounted for by the fact that the men returned to the university after the war and a great many others were stimulated to enter college because of our war experience. In 1919 Coach Zuppke had another very good season and the next year increase noted was 804. The 1921 and 1922 teams were not so successful but the attendance steadily increased from 1920 to 1923 to the extent of 1,346 students. In the ten year period 1914 to 1924 the student attendance at the University of Illinois increased 85%. In that period Illinois had two bad football years.

The University of Iowa for the ten year period shows an increase of 174% in student attendance and five of the years counted the football team lost at least half of its major games. Northwestern University with eight bad years in football shows the same percentage of increase, namely 85%, as that noted at the University of Illinois which had eight successful football seasons in that period. Indiana Uni-

Institution	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Chicago F.B.T.	V.G.	E	G	G	F	G	V.P.	G	F	V.G.	V.G.	V.G.	V.G.
Enrollment			7781	8510	10,448	9082	8635	10,880	11,388	12,459	13,748	15,745	15,857
Illinois F.B.T.	F	G	E	E	G	G	E	V.G.	G	F	F	E	V.G.
Enrollment			5429	5850	6192	5087	7137	7925	8739	9559	9964	10,085	10,089
Indiana F.B.T.	V.P.	F	V.P.	F	F	F	G	F	G	F	F	F	F
Enrollment			2085	2449	3009	2659		3780	3914	5192	3717	4338	5106
Iowa F.B.T.	F	G	F	F	F	F	G	G	G	E	E	F	V.G.
Enrollment			2690	2914	3523	3508	4103	4561	5345	5973	6307	8740	7285
Michigan F.B.T.	V.G.	V.G.	G	F	G	G	E	V.P.	G	G	E	E	G
Enrollment			5925	6465	6800	5982	6957	8652	9611	9219	9223	9507	11,680
Minnesota F.B.T.	G	G	V.G.	E	V.G.	V.G.	V.G.	F	V.P.	F	F	G	F
Enrollment			5464	7908	6752	6140	6095	12,180	11,282	10,540	11,355	11,010	11,681
Northwestern F.B.T.	G	V.P.	V.P.	V.P.	V.G.	G	F	F	F	V.P.	F	V.P.	F
Enrollment			4369	5124	4740	4940	4910	4759	7005	7745	7713	8010	9150
Ohio State F.B.T.	F	F	G	G	E	E	F	V.G.	V.G.	G	F	V.P.	F
Enrollment			4597	5095	5228	4494	5152	7151	7594	8055	8883	9254	10,473
Purdue F.B.T.	G	G	F	F	F	V.P.	F	F	F	V.P.	V.P.	F	F
Enrollment			3014	3085	3346	1658	2511	2761	2904	3004	3007	3354	3541
Wisconsin F.B.T.	E	F	F	F	F	G	F	G	V.G.	G	F	F	F
Enrollment			5188	5131	5471	4204	6266	7294	7575	7843	8192	7825	8076



DRY FIELD INSURANCE




Stadium, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Photo by Kaufmann & Fabry

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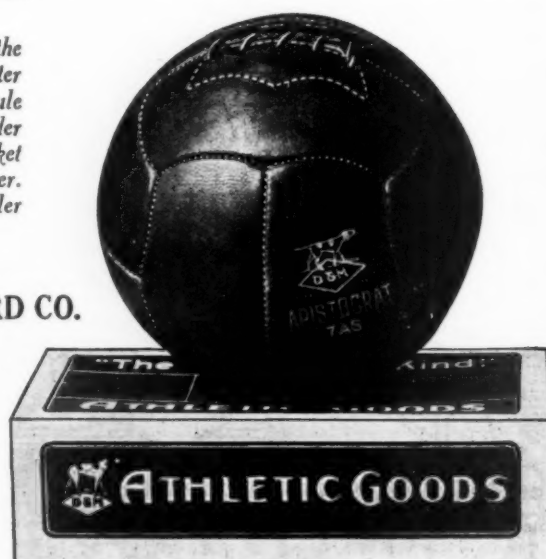
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versity with only two successful football seasons in the decade boasts of a student increase of 147%. A study of the chart showing the attendance in each of the Big Ten Schools in 1914, in 1924 and the percentage of increase should prove conclusively that there is little if any correlation between a winning football team and university attendance. This revelation may not be accepted readily by some of the coaches who have thought that the

Institution	1914 Student roll- ment	1924 Student roll- ment	Per- cent- age increase	No. of good years
Illinois	5,439	10,089	85%	8
Indiana	2,065	5,106	147%	2
Michigan	5,926	11,650	96%	8
Northwestern	4,969	9,150	85%	2
Ohio	4,597	10,473	127%	7
Minnesota	5,484	11,631	112%	6
Iowa	2,690	7,385	174%	5
Wisconsin	5,128	8,076	57%	4
Purdue	2,014	3,241	60%	0
Chicago	7,781	13,357	71%	8

advertising value of a good team was one of the best arguments for inter-collegiate athletics. The writer believes, however, that there are enough things that can be said for athletics without making claims which cannot be substantiated by scientific proof.

Even though winning athletic teams may not effect the numerical student strength of an institution, without doubt there is this that may be said on the subject, that the good athletes in the secondary schools quite naturally will elect to attend colleges and universities that have athletic traditions and standing. On the other hand it is quite probable that the boy who aspires to prominence in the college social world will elect those institutions where it is considered a greater honor to lead the Junior Prom than it is to carry the pigskin. This probably accounts for the fact that while an institution that can boast of its athletic prominence attracts the masculine, rugged, virile type of boy, it possibly repels to a certain extent, at least, those who abjure hard work, who do not enjoy any game more rough than the dance and who consequently do not choose to attend institutions where they cannot shine in their chosen activities. Some no doubt will suggest that the men who are scholastically inclined likewise will shun the institutions that are leaders in athletics. However, it has never yet been shown that the scholarship at such prominent athletic institutions as Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton, Chicago, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, the University of Washington or California has suffered in comparison with the scholastic work done by the

students in other institutions in the same section of the country that have not had such a proud athletic history as those mentioned. Further, while it would probably be difficult to show that there was a direct correlation between athletic performances and scholarship, it would be impossible to prove that athletic stars cannot likewise be scholars. President Elliott of Harvard, President Little of Michigan, President Mason of Chicago, President Coffman of Minnesota and President Scott of Northwestern were all successful athletes in their day and at the present are recognized for their scholastic attainments.

1925 Football

(Continued from page 15)

attack. This year this offense found favor with many schools of the state. The box formation on defense and the tandem on offense seemed to be most commonly used throughout Vermont. Montpelier (Vt.) High School, coached by Edward D. Graham, was one of the few teams in the state that did not use a shift; most teams used mass interference; Montpelier High School did not. The huddle system of calling signals was used extensively this year in Vermont. Plays were timed better.

In Maine the year's development showed extensive use of the shift which called for a double hep.

The newest development in Rhode Island was the huddle.

In New Jersey more close formation play was the outstanding feature.

Comments on the age of the high school football players in Pennsylvania were heard. The average age of the high school boy playing football was noticeably lower this year.

Pickens, So. Carolina, entered every game with the idea of offense uppermost in the quarterback's mind. Not one game this year was entered by this team with the thought that it might have to play a defensive game. The Pickens quarterback showed exceptional generalship. Coach L. B. McCormick of Mullins, So. Carolina, adhered very closely to straight football with very few fake plays. H. M. Lightsey, coach of Columbia, So. Car., High School was one of the few successful coaches in the state to use a six-man defense, and the set formation on offense. Gaffney, S. C., when this article was written, as winners of the upper state championship, were preparing to enter the semi-finals for the state championship. The most outstanding feature of 1925 football as noted in South Carolina was an improvement in sportsmanship in all teams and better coached teams.

Fay Hammons, coach at Pine Bluff,

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Ark., is succeeding well in making football a game for many. By scheduling games for his third and fourth teams, sixty men see action each week. One prominent coach in Arkansas notes that football has improved 50 per cent in the last five years due to better coached teams. This he attributes to the summer schools for coaches, as many coaches throughout the state attend summer schools.

Bolton High School at Alexandria, La., was practically the only team in the state to use a quick shift.

Football in Kentucky is gaining in favor. High schools in general are getting better equipment and better coaching.

In Oklahoma there were many good teams this year instead of one or two outstanding teams as in previous years. More new and unusual open formations were noticed in the offense. In fact one coach writes us "This state has certainly favored the open style game, tandems have been dropped entirely, while every shift and possible deception that can be thought of are used. Scoring seems to be the great object."

High school football in Arizona is on a par with the best in the country. First class coaching is greatly in evidence. Coach McKale of the University of Arizona is making special efforts to give work in officiating to his coaching classes. This will no doubt improve the officiating in the state.

Scores on the whole are not of interest to our readers outside of the locality in which they were made. However some of the scores of the teams represented this month are given herewith to show not so much whether this or that team won, for after all it isn't the winning but rather the style of play that the Journal emphasizes. But from scores some idea of the offensive and defensive strength of teams may be derived. May it be emphasized that the teams mentioned herein are not necessarily the best teams in the various states. They have been chosen by our representatives because their offense and defense were distinctive and might offer suggestions to other coaches and teams.

HEBRON (Me.) H. S.

Hebron 19—Bowdoin College 2d team 0.
Hebron 13—Bowdoin College Fresh. 0.
Hebron 10—Colby College Freshman 6.
Hebron 13—Maine Central Institute 0.
Hebron 13—Kents Hill Seminary 2.
Hebron 13—Exeter Academy 0.
Hebron 33—Bates College Freshman 0.

MONTPELIER (Vt.) H. S.

Montpelier 3—Goddard Seminary 0.
Montpelier 6—Norwich Univ. Fresh. 0.

Montpelier 14—Lyndon Institute 0.
Montpelier 10—Burlington H. S. 0.
Montpelier 13—St. Johnsbury Acad. 0.
Montpelier 7—Spaulding H. S. 6.
Montpelier 13—Springfield H. S. 26.

MONTPELIER (Vt.) SEMINARY

Montpelier Sem. 0—St. Johnsbury Acad. 0.
Montpelier Sem. 3—St. Albans High 0.
Montpelier Sem. 76—Vergennes High 0.
Montpelier Sem. 6—Lyndon Institute 21.
Montpelier Sem. 19—Vermont University Frosh 0.
Montpelier Sem. 6—Rutland High 6.
Montpelier Sem. 6—Spaulding High 0.
Montpelier Sem. 7—Middlebury Freshmen (State Champ. '24) 6.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) TECH. H. S.

Providence Tech. 45—Commercial High of Prov. 0.
Providence Tech. 7—Newton (Mass.) High 0.
Providence Tech. 0—Lynn (Mass.) Classical 0.
Providence Tech. 3—Waltham (Mass.) 0.
Providence Tech. 27—Worcester (Mass.) Trade 0.
Providence Tech. 14—Dunfee (Mass.) High 0.
Providence Tech. 48—Moses Brown 0.
Providence Tech. 51—R. I. State Freshmen 12.

LAWRENCEVILLE (N. J.) H. S.

Lawrenceville 6—Haverford 3.
Lawrenceville 13—Allentown 0.
Lawrenceville 7—Blair 0.
Lawrenceville 19—Poly Prep. 0.
Lawrenceville 6—Hill 0.
Lawrenceville 7—Gilman 6.
Lawrenceville 10—Peddie 6.

PICKENS (So. CAR.) H. S.

Pickens 46—Simpsonville 6.
Pickens 34—Rock Hill 0.
Pickens 61—Liberty 0.
Pickens 26—Walhalla 6.
Pickens 33—Pendleton 0.
Pickens 6—Easley 6.
Pickens 6—Anderson 10.
Pickens 6—Parker 0.

GAFFNEY (So. Car.) H. S.

Gaffney 17—Chesnee 0.
Gaffney 19—N. G. A. 0.
Gaffney 14—Shelby 0.
Gaffney 49—Union 0.
Gaffney 25—Woodruff 0.
Gaffney 14—Spartanburg 0.
Gaffney 18—Kings Mountain 10.

SOMERSET (Ky.) H. S.

Somerset 25—Danville High 0.
Somerset 7—Paris High 0.
Somerset 19—M. Military I. 0.
Somerset 7—Louisville Manual 62.
Somerset 12—Georgetown 0.
Somerset 45—Frankfort 7.
Somerset 6—Stanford 0.
Somerset 13—Lancaster 3.

DU PONT MANUAL TRAINING H. S. (Louisville, Ky.)

Du Pont 34—Ken. Military Inst. 0.
Du Pont 22—South (Columbus, O.) H. S. 0.
Du Pont 7—Georgetown College Freshmen 7.
Du Pont 53—Scott (Toledo, O.) H. S. 6.

Du Pont 62—Somerset H. S. 6.
Du Pont 34—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) 6.

TILGHMAN HIGH SCHOOL (Paducah, Ky.)

Tilghman 13—Princeton 0.
Tilghman 7—Murray 0.
Tilghman 14—Fulton 0.
Tilghman 7—Metropolis 6.
Tilghman 6—Hopkinsville 19.
Tilghman 6—Madisonville 0.
Tilghman 91—Montgomery-Bell Academy (Tenn.) 0.

PINE BLUFF (Ark.) H. S.

Pine Bluff 36—Jonesboro A. & M. Reserves 0.
Pine Bluff 78—Searcy High 6.
Pine Bluff 39—Jonesboro High 0.
Pine Bluff 62—N. Little Rock High 0.
Pine Bluff 89—Jackson (Tenn.) High 0.
Pine Bluff 33—Benton High 0.
Pine Bluff 35—Fordyce High 6.
Pine Bluff 27—El Dorado High 0.
Pine Bluff 23—Little Rock High 0.
Pine Bluff 25—Central High (Houston, Tex.) 3.
Pine Bluff 20—Prescott High 0.
Pine Bluff 26—Texarkana High 6.

BOLTON H. S. (Alexandria, La.)

Bolton 6—Oakdale 0.
Bolton 26—De Ridder 0.
Bolton 3—Ruston 9.
Bolton 46—Marksville 0.
Bolton 12—Homer 0.
Bolton 25—Lake Charles 0.
Bolton 19—Shreveport 3.
Bolton 14—Baton Rouge 13.
Bolton 39—Winnfield 0.

BRISTOW (Okla.) H. S.

Bristow 10—Capitol Hill 0.
Bristow 49—Sapulpa 0.
Bristow 19—Fairfax 0.
Bristow 35—Enid 0.
Bristow 101—Cushing 0.
Bristow 90—Pawhuska 0.
Bristow 6—Stillwater 0.
Bristow 28—Pawnee 0.
Bristow 12—Norman 20.

NORMAN (Okla.) H. S.

Norman 21—Lexington 0.
Norman 53—Stillwater 3.
Norman 47—Pauls Valley 0.
Norman 13—Ardmore 7.
Norman 85—Duncan 0.
Norman 40—Sherman (Tex.) 7.
Norman 7—Capitol Hill H. S. 0.
Norman 31—Chickasha 0.

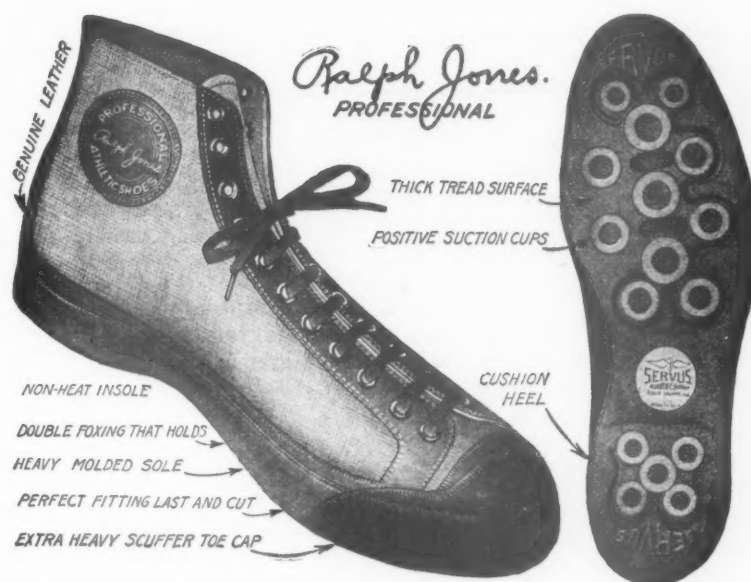
CENTRAL H. S.

(Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Central 27—Bixby 0.
Central 0—Dallas (Tex.) 3.
Central 12—El Reno 0.
Central 7—Muskogee 13.
Central 50—Guthrie 0.
Central 28—Tulsa 0.
Central 19—Shawnee 6.
Central 13—Enid 9.
Central 41—Wichita 7.
Central 16—Blackwell 0.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Union H. S.

Phoenix 18—Univ. of Ariz. Fresh. 6.
Phoenix 26—Yuma H. S. 3.
Phoenix 26—Albuquerque (N. Mex.) H. S. 6.
Phoenix 13—Tucson 7.
Phoenix 18—El Paso (Tex.) 0.
Phoenix 30—Miami H. S. 6.



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CONTROL OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Much has been said and written about the present day methods of controlling our intercollegiate athletics, but when it is known that intercollegiate athletics in our colleges and universities began as an outside activity, we can see why we have on our boards of control alumni, students, faculty members and others. As our intercollegiate programs have grown, the faculties have recognized them as a part of the program of the institution. Those on the outside who have had a voice in their control have been slow to relinquish their part. Our games have grown into large and successful public spectacles, and it is human nature to want to be connected with something eminently successful. In those institutions where outsiders no longer have a part in the control of the games their passing has been a slow, and not always a pleasant breaking away from this program of the colleges.

Critics of intercollegiate football have pointed out the evil of commercialism in it. Their criticism is based on one point namely, the large amount of money taken in at the gate. They point out that the large gate receipts and the prices of admission charged at many games make them more than a college activity. However, to those who have studied this angle carefully there seems to be no ground at all for alarm, if the games and gate receipts are properly controlled. The decision on this matter should rest solely on the point, whether or not the gate receipts are used to build a department of physical education or to build better competitive athletic teams.

Whether or not the gate receipts will be used to build up a better department of physical education will depend upon those in control of intercollegiate athletics. In many cases where the control is in a large part outside of the institution, the greater benefit in building better competitive teams will be emphasized. One championship team is of greater value than the other work of the department. On the other hand where the control is left to men in the work of physical education and faculty members, the need for building up the physical life of the whole student body is emphasized. In those institutions where

The following study of the organization and administration of physical education and intercollegiate athletics in the colleges and universities of the United States was submitted by Mr. Pritchard in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of arts in the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma.

the majority control of athletics is in the hands of students there is in many cases a tendency to build stronger teams, rather than build up athletics for all of the students.

The directors and the coaches who plan to make physical education their life work are more nearly able to strike a proper balance, between competitive athletics and physical education, than those not in the work. Administrators have been anxious for a general plan of physical education, but have never been able to secure the funds with which to do the work. The directors of physical education have seen an opportunity in intercollegiate athletics to build a department to improve the physical life of all of the students, and they have grasped it. By advertising intercollegiate football through the newspapers and sport columns, they have been able to secure large gate receipts, and thus use these receipts to build up their whole departments. Our departments of physical education have carried on their minor intercollegiate sports, their intramural programs and the physical education work solely by getting the funds from inter-collegiate games. They simply saw an opportunity and grasped it. Within the last few years a number of institutions are appropriating small sums of money for physical education work, but the coaches made the start solely by getting the money from intercollegiate games.

More and more, college presidents are depending upon the judgment of the men who started the work to map out a safe and sane policy for intercollegiate athletics. College and university presidents are finding that, the guiding hands of this work are proving the sanest at this time when intercollegiate athletics are being

questioned. And each day shows a gradual though slow tendency to give to the directors and coaches their rightful privilege of keeping intercollegiate athletics on a safe and sane basis. The men in the work will do this in spite of the pressure brought to bear by those in and out of the institutions to win games, and to have the work out of proportion to its place in our college life today. No coach likes to lose games, but the majority of them accept defeat rather than do anything to reflect upon the ideals of the games.

The information regarding the control of athletics has been secured by the questionnaire. The methods of control as placed on the questionnaire are given below.

I. Departmental Control.

II. Committee Control.

1. Faculty.
2. Faculty and students.
3. Faculty, students and alumni.
4. Faculty, students, alumni and trustees.
5. Faculty and alumni.
6. Student.
7. Students and alumni.
8. Alumni.

Departmental control means that athletics are controlled by the director or professor in the department just as other departments are controlled, the head of the department being responsible only to the president, and not to a committee or board appointed by the president.

Under the committee form were placed the committees as shown above with the request that the one that controlled the athletics be checked. In a number of cases the number of representatives from each group were given. The committee that direct the athletic policy of the school was the one asked for, and not a faculty committee on eligibility which checks only on the eligibility of players. The name of each institution studied with the method of administering intercollegiate athletics is shown in the tables.

In studying the tables two facts stand out, first, the small number of institutions having departmental control and second, the large number having faculty, student and alumni control.

In the following table faculty is indicated by F, students by S, alumni by A and trustees by T.



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TABLE IX.—STATE UNIVERSITIES

	Control of Athletics			
	Committee		Control	
	F.	A.	S.	T.
Alabama.....	Yes	..	..	..
Arizona.....	5	2	..	..
Arkansas.....	4	..	3	..
California.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Colorado.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Delaware.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Florida.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Georgia.....	Yes	Yes	..	..
Idaho.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Illinois.....	4	3	6	..
Indiana.....	6	3	..	..
Iowa.....	7	..	..	..
Kansas.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Kentucky.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Louisiana.....	5	2	2	..
Maine.....	3	3	3	..
Maryland.....	Yes	..	..	..
Michigan.....	5	3	3	..
Minnesota.....	7	2	2	..
Mississippi.....	7	1	3	..
Missouri.....	7	4	2	..
Montana.....	6	2	4	..
Nebraska.....	5	1	1	..
Nevada.....	3	..	5	..
New Hampshire.....	Yes	..	..	..
New Mexico.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
N. Carolina.....	7	..	..	..
N. Dakota.....	Yes	..	..	..
Ohio.....	5	2	2	..
Oklahoma.....	7	1	5	..
Oregon.....	4	1	7	..
S. Carolina.....	3	2	2	..
S. Dakota.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Tennessee.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Texas.....	5	2	3	..
Utah.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Vermont.....	4	4	4	..
Virginia.....	3	3	3	..
Washington.....	3	3	9	..
W. Virginia.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Wisconsin.....	6	1	1	..
Wyoming.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..

TABLE X.—A. & M. COLLEGES

	Control of Athletics			
	Committee		Control	
	F.	A.	S.	T.
Alabama.....	Yes	..	..	..
Colorado.....	3	..	2	..
Connecticut.....	4	4	4	..
Georgia.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Indiana (Purdue).....	6	2	3	..
Iowa.....	7	3	2	..
Kansas.....	Yes	..	..	..
Massachusetts.....	3	3	4	..
Michigan.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi.....	5	..	..	..
Montana.....	3	1	2	..
New Mexico.....	5	..	..	..
N. Carolina.....	Yes	..	..	..
N. Dakota.....	2	1	..	..
Oklahoma.....	5	..	3	..
Oregon.....	3	1	5	..
Pennsylvania.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Rhode Island.....	3	..	..	..
S. Carolina.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
S. Dakota.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Texas.....	Yes	..	..	..
Utah.....	3	3	3	..
Virginia.....	5	..	4	..
Washington.....	3	3	3	..

TABLE XI.—ENDOWED UNIV.

	Control of Athletics			
	Committee		Control	
	F.	A.	S.	T.
Brown.....	Yes	..	..	..
Bucknell.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Carnegie Tech.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Chicago.....	5	1	..	..
Cincinnati.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Coll. City, N. Y.....	5	1	..	..
Cornell.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Dartmouth.....	3	3	3	..
Drake.....	Yes	Yes	..	..
Georgetown.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Harvard.....	3	3	3	..
LaFayette.....	Yes	..	Yes	Yes
Lehigh.....	4	4	4	..
Northwestern.....	4	..	..	..
Notre Dame.....	Yes	..	..	..
Oberlin.....	3	3	3	..
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	3	3
Pittsburgh.....	3	3	3	..
Princeton.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Rutgers.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
S. California.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Stanford.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Syracuse.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Tulane.....	Yes	..	..	..
Vanderbilt.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Wash. & Lee.....	3	3	4	..
Wesleyan.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Western Reserve.....	Yes	..	..	..
Williams.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Yale.....	4	4	5	..

TABLE XII.—ENDOWED COLLEGES

	Control of Athletics			
	Committee		Control	
	F.	A.	S.	T.
Akron.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Albion.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Austin.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Baker.....	5	..	5	..
Baylor.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Bates.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Buffalo.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Butler.....	4	1	..	3
Carleton—Yes.....	None	..	..	..
Coe.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Colby.....	3	3	3	..
Colorado.....	3	2	2	..
Creighton.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Dakota Wesleyan.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Denison.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
DePauw.....	..	7	..	..
Dickinson.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Earlham.....	6	..	..	..
Emory.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Frank'n & Marshall.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Furman.....	Yes	..	..	..
Grinnell.....	Yes	..	..	..
Hamilton.....	3	3	3	..
Hamline.....	Yes	..	..	..
Hiram.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Lawrence.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Marquette.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Maryville.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Mercer.....	6	..	3	..
Miami.....	4	1	2	..
Middlebury.....	5	1	5	..
Millikin.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Mo. School of Music.....	1	..	2	..
Morningside.....	Yes	..	..	..
Mt. Union.....	Yes	Yes	..	..
Ohio University.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Ohio Wesleyan.....	6	..	..	1
Otterbein.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Pomona.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Richmond.....	3	3	3	..
Ripon.....	Yes	..	..	..
Rochester.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Sewanee: Yes, Pres.....	None	..	..	..
Simpson.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..

Southern Methodist.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southwestern-Kans.....	Yes	..	Yes	..
Stevens Tech.....	4	1	7	..
Texas Christian.....	6	..	..	..
Union.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Wabash.....	Yes	Yes	..	..
W. Va. Wesleyan.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Wm. Jewell.....	Yes	..	..	..
Wittenberg.....	3	2	..	..
Wooster.....	3	1	2	1

There is a growing feeling among college presidents and among educators in general that, the right man at the head of the department of physical education will solve many of the problems connected with intercollegiate athletics; and that the head of the department with the right view of the proper place of athletics should control his department without outside help. Yet, in the large number of institutions studied only one has this departmental control of intercollegiate athletics, this institution being Carleton College of Northfield, Minnesota. However, the information gathered indicates that many more are gradually adopting this method. The general high regard in all ways, in which the athletics of Carleton College are regarded shows that it is the most successful.

The questionnaires show that one hundred and fifty of the one hundred fifty-one colleges and universities studied have some form of committee control of athletics. The tables indicate the make up of the committee of each institution and in many cases the number of each group.

The committee made up of faculty, students and alumni controls the intercollegiate athletics of 56 per cent of the institutions studied. A survey a few years ago would have shown a greater percentage. This form of control represents the first attempt of the faculty to have a voice in the control of intercollegiate athletics. Previously, athletics had been controlled by students and alumni. The number of faculty members on each committee varies.

The tables show that 16 per cent of the institutions studied have their intercollegiate athletics directed by a faculty committee, and it is likely that their athletics are directed from the faculty view-point.

A committee made up of faculty and students controls athletics in 13 per cent of the institutions studied. There is good reason to believe that the faculty opinion shapes the policies in these colleges.

Perhaps the most startling information given by the questionnaire is the fact that, in 64 per cent of the institutions studied, the alumni have some voice in directing the athletic

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policy of the institution, one institution, DePauw University, having its athletics controlled by a board of seven alumni.

On the Pacific Coast and in the Rocky Mountain states we have a form of athletic control known as the Associated Students. Not in all cases is it the controlling power, but in all of these institutions it is the guiding power. In some with the help of the alumni it is a controlling power. The organization is not devoted wholly to athletic purposes since it controls other student activities. In many cases student officers control the fees paid for athletic purposes, and in others with alumni help, they select the intercollegiate coaches. In some cases the control of athletics by the student body is more complete than in the East. One of the weak points of student control of athletics is that no definite policy for a period of years can be adopted and carried out well with a complete change in student body every four years.

A number of institutions show in their catalogues a committee on athletics on their Board of Trustees. A number show one or more trustees on their athletic board of control. No one has stated the purpose of this committee on the Board of Trustees. It may be for the purpose of determining whether too much time is spent on athletics. It may be for the purpose of securing the best coaches. It may be in a few cases that they feel that the best advertisement for a college or university is a winning athletic team. From this fallacy many of the evils of intercollegiate athletics begin at an institution.

It is difficult to contrast the methods of control of athletics of the four sections of the country since there are so many exceptions. It is possible to indicate a tendency and that is, that the Middle West has turned rather directly to faculty control while the other sections, especially the South, are tending that way.

Before our intercollegiate athletics had become the great events that they now are, there was a tendency on the part of the faculty to allow them to exist simply as events outside of the control of the faculty. With the great growth into public spectacles and with the large gate receipts, there has come to the coaches and faculty a feeling that athletics should be controlled by the faculty. The coaches first realized the dangers of the great growth of intercollegiate athletics and felt sure of the place for their control. Faculty members at first were satisfied to allow them to exist as

extra curriculum activities, while others suddenly realizing the great growth have developed a sudden hysteria for the abolition of intercollegiate athletics.

Perhaps one of the greatest influences in bringing our intercollegiate athletics to a higher level has been the formation of athletic conferences. This organization into conferences has been the means of bringing athletic ideals to a higher level; of doing away with championships; of doing away with the spirit of winning at any cost and of developing a spirit of sportsmanship. They certainly help bring our athletic programs to their proper place in the life of an institution.

The number in favor of the abolition of intercollegiate athletics is very small. The advocates of complete abolition base their judgment upon three points mainly: the commercial side, the large gate receipts, and the fact that football is in a few cases out of its rightful proportion in college life. The larger majority realize that some of its faults must be corrected, but that they have a positive value in the building of character in our young men. About three years ago a concerted effort was made by the American Association of University Professors to curb if not abolish intercollegiate athletics. As a result the Carnegie Foundation made by request a survey of the coaching personnel, coaches' salaries, team expenses and eligibility rules for the most part among schools of the Southern Conference. This perhaps was the first attempt to secure definite information as to intercollegiate athletics.

By means of faculty control and with the help of the coaches who have the best interest of our games at heart, there has been secured similar rules of competition over the country. Three of these rules which stand out are: 1. Freshman rule, 2. Three years of competition, 3. Transfer rule. The Freshman rule should be universal since it requires one year of residence and the completion of twenty-four hours of college work for eligibility for competition. The transfer rule which makes ineligible a transfer student will curb the tendency of the star athletes in smaller colleges transferring to a large university. Much has been done in preventing too long schedules and intersectional games from year to year.

The present day trend is toward three definite things in our intercollegiate athletics. 1. A definite trend toward departmental control. 2. The recognition of athletics and physical education as of educational value and



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on the same plane as the work of other departments. 3. A definite conservative financial policy for carrying on the work.

Department control means that the head of the department is responsible only to the president of the institution, and not to a board appointed by the president. There is no need of a committee to guide the work since none of the committee except the head of the department in most cases, have had any experience in the work. A tendency toward this method of control is shown by the remarks on the questionnaires, in which it is stated in many cases that the committee is only advisory and that in the committee meetings in a large number of cases the recommendation or judgment of the coach or director is accepted without question. In many other cases the coach in consultation with the president decides many questions of policy that arise.

The appointment of Dr. P. E. Belting, Ph. D. as head of the department of physical education at the University of Iowa is an outstanding example of approval of departmental control. While there is a committee of seven faculty members, yet Dr. Belting reports that they have been called in meetings but a few times and then the matters did not relate very often to intercollegiate athletics. Dr. Belting reports that his position is that of a Dean in many ways, and every indication is that the committee will be only advisory at all times. The only instance of departmental control was that of Carleton College.

The men in the work of physical education who expect to make it their life work consider it a part of the teaching profession, and have no other view-point of the work than to make it a part of the educational and character forming work of the colleges. They demand that the work become a part of the work of each student, and that intercollegiate athletics be a part of the program of physical education.

The men in the work have noted that some institutions have made their program of intercollegiate athletics out of proportion to the work of the institution. These men are not fooled by the reports of victories of small colleges over large universities as a general rule. Many times our seasonal coaches do not have the educational view-point of athletics. The men in the work realize that, athletics must take their proper place in the program of an institution, and they cannot survive without the proper ideals. These men have also noted the evils of the system even before faculty members have noted them, and ninety per cent of the reforms have been

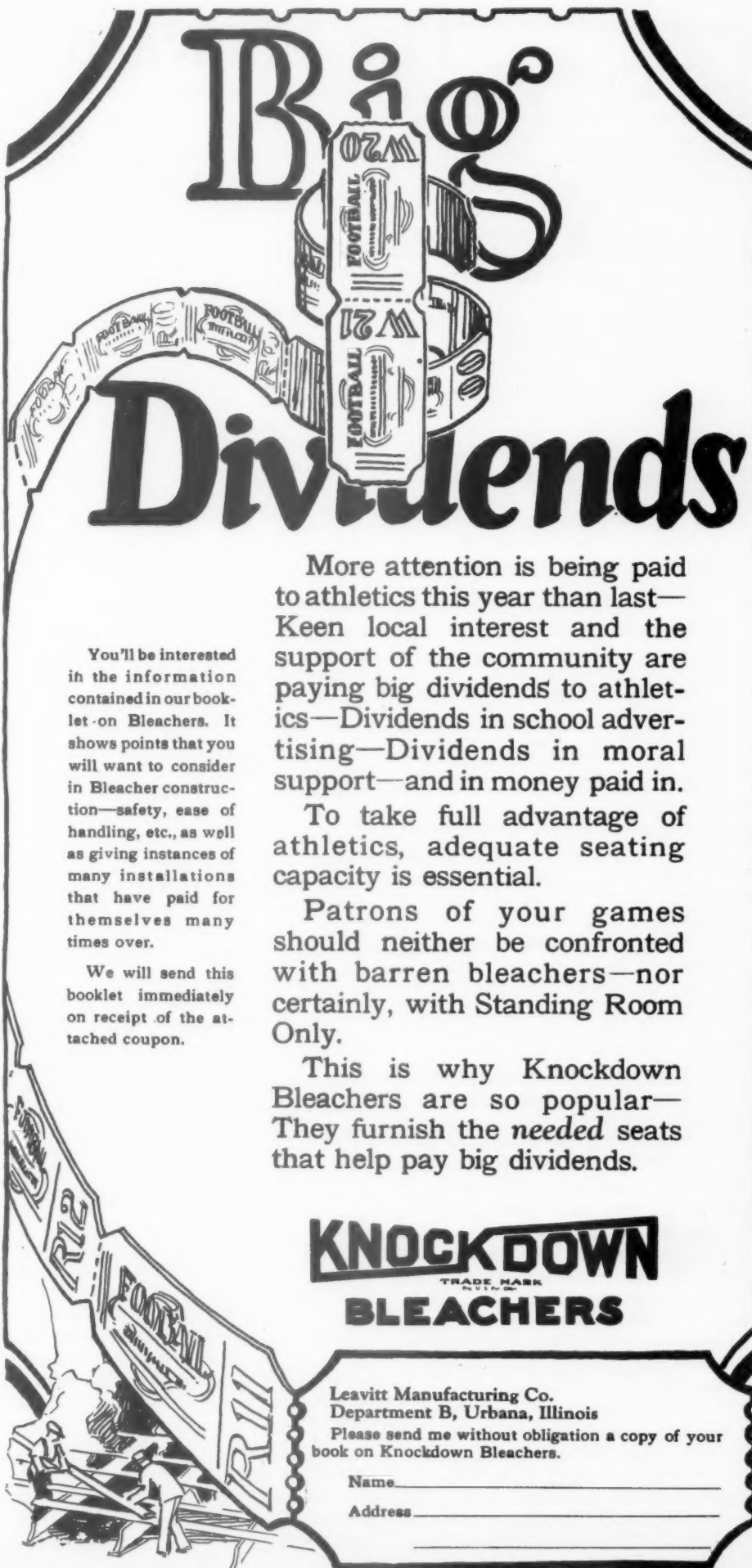
brought about by the coaches themselves. The men in the profession have no hesitancy in criticising the ideas of those whose views or ideals do not conform to the true place of athletics in our educational life. At the last meeting of the Football Coaches meeting one of their number tried to justify intersectional games; the reaction among many was that, if the reasons given were the only ones, then there was no reason for intersectional games.

Directors and coaches feel that placing the work of athletics on the same basis as other work would result in greater safety of tenure of position, and relieve much of the cry for a new coach after each more or less unsuccessful season. Faculty ranking would make tenure more secure, or at least it should. However, five of the men who signed the questionnaire that their positions were as secure as other faculty members, have been relieved of their positions since the questionnaire was sent out. Safety of tenure allows a coach more time to spend on physical training and intramural work, and makes possible the end of the work to be athletics for education and not for victory alone.

Since there seems to be no hope of having a successful department without the right man to head it, we ought to fix some basis by which we are to judge a coach. The basis for judging the work of a coach of intercollegiate athletics can be made on the following five points. 1. Does he have the right ideals and the right perspective as to the place of intercollegiate athletics in our educational program? 2. What is the influence of the man on young men just forming their characters? 3. Does he plan to make the work his life's vocation? 4. Does he know the fundamentals of the games that he will teach? 5. Can he teach his subjects so that his students can grasp them?

Much criticism has been given on the matter of coaches salaries. First of all the salaries of coaches are not so high as many people would have you believe, in fact it is doubtful if there are five football coaches in the country who are getting more than \$10,000 as a yearly salary. There are more teachers receiving that salary no doubt. With the work on a strictly competitive basis, and the average tenure less than two years is it any wonder salaries are higher than other teachers?

The comments given in this article thus far are taken from the remarks given on the questionnaire and not from the information contained in the tables.



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The Forward Pass

Colonel Mitchell in his enthusiasm for the air service may sometimes lead one to think that he believes that the air men could win a war alone. Of course, that is not true and Colonel Mitchell would be the first to refute such a charge. The arguments regarding the values of the artillery, the infantry and the air service will probably continue, but in the final analysis it must be concluded that all are important. In the opinion of the staff officers who had war experience in France the doughboy with the bayonet is still the basic combatant unit in battle. However the doughboy with the bayonet would be helpless in modern warfare without the aid of the artillery and the air units.

Although line play is still the basic fundamental in football and no team can expect to win football games if it has a poor line and if the men cannot block and tackle, the forward pass today is a more important element of attack than has generally been supposed. The reasons why this is true are that the football that has been evolved in the last fifty years has been thought of as the line driving, end running type interspersed now and then with a powerful kick down the field. Football strategists therefore have allowed themselves to become set in their opinions and innovations are looked upon with suspicion. The forward pass is, of course, not entirely an innovation since it has been in use for twenty years, however, there are still not so many coaches who are adept in instructing their men in the art of passing and receiving as there are those who are qualified to teach the other kinds of football.

The spectators, of course, prefer the passing game and many a highly successful coach who has won games without featuring the pass has been condemned by the bleacher critics. Every wise coach knows that it is impossible to win with nothing but a passing attack, and many a coach has learned that he can win his share of games by conservative methods even though his team seldom throws the ball.

Last year Notre Dame was more or less universally rated as having the outstanding football team in the country. Rockne's men were past masters in the art of throwing the ball over the scrimmage line and in catching it for substantial gains. Rockne, of course, had a running and bucking attack as well and in addition a splendid kicker. This year Dartmouth has enjoyed remarkable success and Jesse

Notre Dame last year rated as national champions were strong in the forward passing attack. This year Dartmouth, without doubt the strongest team in the east and possibly the best team in the country, has defeated all rivals very largely by the use of the forward pass.

The possibilities of the forward pass have been demonstrated this year in such a manner as to leave no question in the minds of coaches and sports authorities as to the value of this method of football attack.

Hawley's team has shown outstanding ability in the passing game. The two things that impress the spectators most about the wearers of the green from Hanover are the ability of the men to block and the unerring accuracy of Oberlander when he throws the ball to the fast moving target.

Friedman of Michigan is one of the best forward passers of the season. He can conceal his intent from the defense and at the same time throw the ball with very few errors to the receiver who catches it on the run.

The writer has seen very few men this year of the Aubrey Devine type of passer. Devine was a wonderful exponent of the optional pass. When he started around the end with the ball, the defensive backs could not tell whether he was attempting to skirt the end or was getting into a position to pass to a back or an end down the field. This type of pass requires a man who can be depended upon to think on the run and to throw accurately without coming to a stop. Further, he must be a dangerous ball carrier or the defensive backs will not worry about his ability to get around the end.

Oberlander receives the ball and turns completely around making a feint as though to double pass the ball to another back. This little deception has a tendency to draw the defense in, especially since Dartmouth frequently employs a delayed buck and a double pass back of the line. Moreover, the defense cannot tell by watching Oberlander where he intends to throw the ball even though they may suspect that he has it in mind to make a pass. Dartmouth receivers run with terrific speed and part of the success of the Dartmouth passing game is

due to the fact that Oberlander's team mates can outrun most of the secondary defensive men who oppose them. These receivers sometimes catch the ball in their hands over their heads but more frequently at the moment of catching it, they face directly toward the passer and catch it against their chest thus making it difficult for the defensive backs to knock it down.

Friedman steps back from a punt formation, looks over his field and picks out the man to whom he is to throw. There is more deception in Coach Yost's plays from the standpoint of the receiver than in the Dartmouth passing offense. For instance, in some of the Michigan games this year the opposition has been tricked into following ineligible decoys.

There are several theories regarding the strategy of forward passing. The first may be stated as follows. It is necessary to whip the opposing line first before resorting to a passing game. The pass may be used now and then as a threat to make the other plays good but it is not depended upon as a ground gainer. When the opposing line is worsted then the defensive backs will hurry up to reinforce the forwards. When this happens, of course passes will work.

Another idea of the use of passes is that when a team is defeated it pays to take chances and the idea of taking chances is usually that of throwing long forward passes down the field in the hopes that some receiver may catch one and get away for a touch-down. Only too often, however, when this theory is applied, the defense knows what to expect and is all set for the pass. Even though this is true many a coach who has felt comfortably sure that he had a game won has had nervous prostration in the closing minutes of the game when the other side opens up. The writer has always believed that if a team has a good passing offense it will work surprisingly often if used early in the game. This year in the Wisconsin-Michigan game, Michigan received the kick-off and returned it to the thirty-four yard line. On the first play of the game Friedman made a pass to Gregory who ran for a touch-down. In 1919 two army teams, Camp Pike and Camp Dodge, met in football. Both teams were composed of old college men with three or four years experience. The Camp Pike team won the game by executing a long forward pass from its forty yard line in the first two minutes of the game. The men on defense had vast-

ly more experience than most of the college teams of today and yet this strategy was successful largely because it was not anticipated.

The third idea of forward passing is that when this feature of the game has been properly developed it may be employed as a legitimate method of attack just as much as bucking and running may be used for the purpose of advancing the ball. When a team succeeds, basing its strategy on this idea of football, it must have a highly developed passing technique. Bennie Owen of Oklahoma a few years ago defeated team after team largely by use of the forward pass. In his games, it was not an uncommon thing to read that as many as thirty or forty forward passes were used by Oklahoma. Owen, however, had some exceptional passers and receivers. In later years when his men were not adept at throwing and catching the ball he went back to other types of attack.

The question of defense against forward passes has been touched upon in another article in this issue of the Journal. Coach Zuppke at Illinois has been highly successful in stopping forward passes by using the zone method of defense. In fact, very few touch-downs have been scored against Illinois by forward passing teams. On the other hand Coach Rockne of Notre Dame has been equally successful by using the man for man defense. Of course all coaches may use a combination of the zone and man for man types if the opposing formations call for a change. A waiting line on defense is a great help to a forward passing offense. Many a coach has found to his sorrow that while he can stop end runs and line bucks successfully by playing the waiting or semi-waiting style of line defense, that his team looks bad when it meets a team that is highly developed in the art of forward passing. Whenever a forward passer executes exceptionally long passes successfully it is a pretty good indication either that his team mates are exceptional blockers or the opposition does not rush through to block or hurry the pass. Against a good forward passer it is well to send both of the tackles in as fast as possible and some teams even instruct their ends and tackles both to charge in with the snap of the ball. When the ends hurry in too fast, a short pass in the flat zone may sometimes work.

In conclusion if a coach can develop a passing type of attack without neglecting the other features of the game he will find that it will pay big dividends. There is no reason longer to believe that a passing team cannot also run and buck.

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Amateurism Pro and Con

This Is the Third of a Series of Articles Dealing With Amateurism With Which Many People Are at the Present Time Concerned

By JOHN L. GRIFFITH

It is sometimes suggested that it would be impossible to find a Simon pure amateur on any Olympic, college or school team. This all depends upon one's interpretation of amateurism. There probably is not a citizen of note in the United States who has not at some time or other broken a city, state or national law. If you think that you are the exception ask yourself these questions:

1. Have I ever violated a traffic law?
2. Have I ever broken the Volstead law?
3. In my younger days did I ever steal watermelons or anything else that did not belong to me?
4. Have I ever broken the law by playing cards for money or by betting?
5. Have I ever overdrawn my account at the bank?
6. Have I ever fudged a little in making out my income tax statement?
7. Have I ever failed to tell the whole truth to the tax assessor?
8. Have I ever spit on the sidewalk?
9. Have I ever participated in a lottery or raffle contrary to law?

The chances are that every citizen has at some time or other broken one or all of these laws and many others and yet we do not condemn law or those who attempt to regulate conditions under which people live by regulating their conduct.

Nearly everyone would agree that professional athletes, that is, men who have made a business of engaging in athletics as a livelihood, should not be permitted to compete with amateurs, namely those who have not entered into sport as a vocation. The man who has spent the major part of his time and has earned his living playing baseball or in boxing or wrestling has the advantage over the man whose major interests are in other things. We do not require the light weight boxer to meet the heavyweight because such competition is not fair; nor do we match the club pro against the club member in golf. Many will agree that this principle is sound and that it is based on the sportsman's code. The major difficulties have to do with the following. First, a boy who violates some amateur rule there-

Other articles pertaining to this subject have appeared in the September and November numbers of the Athletic Journal. The time has come when sports organizations should agree as to whether a line is to be drawn between amateur and professional sports and if so, those interested in the perpetuity of amateur sports should do what they can to teach the athletes and the public the meaning of amateurism.

by becomes a professional for life. This is not true or at least should not be so. In most of the college conferences provision is made for reinstating men who have technically violated some amateur rule. Most of the high school athletic associations likewise do not attempt to punish a boy forever because at some time or other he may have transgressed the amateur code. Every organization, be it college, scholastic or Y. M. C. A. should assume the responsibility of passing on similar cases and of reinstating those who have been minor offenders. Second, a boy who runs a foot race for a prize of a dime at a Sunday School picnic becomes a professional. Most reasonable men agree that a baby cannot be a professional athlete. The Olympic Congress, which has recently met at Prague, went on record by suggesting that offenses committed against the amateur rule by boys under sixteen years of age should not be counted. This is sensible and similar action should be taken by other bodies. Third, a man who competes against a professional becomes a professional thereby. If this principle were carried to the extreme the high school boy who played a game of golf with the high school coach would become a professional athlete. This, of course, is ridiculous. Many organizations do not have a rule that would bar a boy from amateur athletics who had competed against a professional athlete. Many other rules of a similar character that have been endorsed at some time or other by some other organization are cited by those who would show that our whole amateur principle is ridiculous. Sometimes it is necessary to pass a stringent law in order to get one that can be enforced. However, the organization administering the sport

must use judgment in administering the rule. Border line cases constitute the hard law in the courts and it is the border line cases that make the enforcement of the amateur rule difficult. However, since it is necessary to draw the line somewhere these cases must be administered with as much fairness and justice as possible.

There are a great many newspaper writers, coaches and athletes who ridicule the whole amateur proposition and yet these men, if they are honest, would agree that we should differentiate somewhere between amateurism and professionalism. The writer believes that we are making progress in this country and he further believes that the fact that the amateur sports are growing more rapidly than the professional games is convincing enough that the public in the long run favors those competitions wherein the contending athletes are known to be boys and men who are competing not for the purpose of making money for themselves but rather for the love of the game.

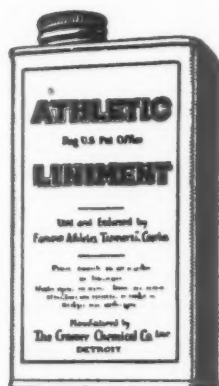
There are at present forty-four state high school athletic associations. These associations are competent to administer the amateur rule in their several states. Further, twenty-five million children are enrolled in the public schools of America. This means that practically all of the boys who engage in athletics while under high school age do so under the jurisdiction and control of the school authorities. If the men who are administering interscholastic athletics in this country cannot be entrusted to administer them on a high plane, then certainly there is no one else who can be so entrusted. If the National Federation of State High School Associations as it grows in power would take over the responsibility of passing on the amateur standing of all public school boys up until their graduation from high school and if the colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, playgrounds and others would accept the high school certificate of the amateur standing of the boys a great deal of our difficulty with the amateur question would be done away with. High school boards should not pass life sentences on boys who commit minor and technical offenses.

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A University President's View of Athletics

Dr. Clarence C. Little, President of the University of Michigan, in His Inaugural Address Discussed Modern College Athletics with a Clarity and Sanity of Vision That Is Refreshing

THE following excerpt taken from President Clarence C. Little's inaugural address presents the views regarding athletics of Michigan University's new executive.

"Just as in the case of difficulties in academic policy a mistake in criticizing athletics has been made by trying to consider all causes and all curative or corrective measures on a single plane. All efforts seem to have been directed toward modification by restriction of athletic privilege rather than toward a more complete analysis of the underlying factors which should be the real matters of concern.

"Few of us who really think the matter through carefully will, I think, deny the great value of athletics in the teaching of self-control, judgment, rapidity of thought, power of decision, team play, good sportsmanship, and other most essential traits.

"Many of us, however, are aware of certain unpleasant sentiments within us, when we consider the great business organizations which have grown up in almost all American universities to handle the hundreds of thousands of dollars paid by the spectators for the privilege of witnessing the various forms of intercollegiate contests. Let us for a moment try to analyze the situation by asking and attempting to answer certain questions.

"The first question to be asked is whether 'earning power' is one of the chief objections to intercollegiate athletics and if so, why? A moment's thought shows that 'earning power' or amount of money received from the public is a very real factor in shaping a great deal of adverse faculty and alumni opinion. Thus, we find no very great faculty opposition to intercollegiate rowing, which has, for the colleges involved, practically no earning power. On the other hand football with a tremendous earning ability, is accursed.

"Why is this attitude so general among faculties?

Financial Returns Considered

"I think that several elements are

High lights from President Little's address.

"Few of us who really think the matter through carefully will, I think, deny the great value of athletics in the teaching of self-control, judgment, rapidity of thought, power of decision, team play, good sportsmanship, and other most essential traits."

"The publicity of athletic success is an acid test for youth,—the weak dissolve, the strong remain."

"They (Intercollegiate Athletics) bring us into contact with our neighbors—they build loyalties and character."

"Eighty thousand watch a football game and less than five hundred attend a lecture by the world's greatest living authority on the origin of atolls. It is not right; it is not just; but is human nature."

involved. First, organized athletics make no financial contribution to academic expenses. It shows little interest in academic excellence but much and most effective interest in maintaining the minimum eligibility requirements. Second, the salaries of coaches, paid largely from the receipts from athletics, appear large to the faculty member who considers the relative length and expense of his own period of training compared with those of the average athletic coach. Both of these things trace back to a feeling akin to jealousy. A man, who for years has been begging for a \$5,000 piece of equipment with which to conduct some experiment dear to his heart, cannot but become slightly green when the receipts from a single football game total, let us say, twenty times that amount. In such situations as this, there is a constant pull away from the rational and toward the emotional treatment of the problem.

"The second matter of inquiry is on the ground of the amount of pub-

licity. Does this produce adverse sentiment and if so, why?

"Once again, I believe, the answer can be given in the affirmative. Little publicity is given to the fact that the number of men engaged in rowing may, and sometimes does, exceed greatly the number playing football. It, therefore, is not so generally noticed. In playing football, however, men are singled out and marked as proficient; in a crew, the eight men are very nearly a unit—with the possible exception of the stroke, who as pace setter may be singled out to some degree. Again, the coach of football at present is able to substitute men and exert a directive pressure on the course of the most important games. The coach of the crew obviously cannot do so, during the race itself. Why are these things objectionable to faculty members? Once again I believe that a very human jealousy is involved. For some 19-year-old youngster, blessed with a powerful physique, a clear eye, speed and courage to receive public recognition far surpassing that given to the discovery of fossil eggs, thus proving that certain of the dinosaurs were oviparous, is to certain minds, anathema. As an afterthought, the cry is raised that it is bad for the boy—it supersaturates his ego until he crystallizes conceit. This at times certainly is true. The publicity of athletic success is an acid test for youth—the weak dissolve, the strong remain. It is one of the few means of natural selection of the truly humble and unselfish among youth that a soft civilization has left to us. Moreover, for conceit producers we should have to eliminate clubs, fraternities, class officers, honorary societies, student dramatics, debating, and finally even Phi Beta Kappa itself, if we are to spare our college youth from temptation rather than to teach them to overcome it.

Score Jealousy at Games

"The third matter of importance is attendance at intercollegiate contests. Does large attendance arouse ire and if so, why?

"There is no doubt that in many

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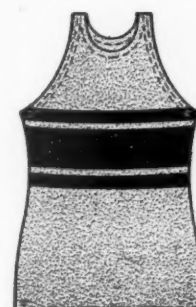
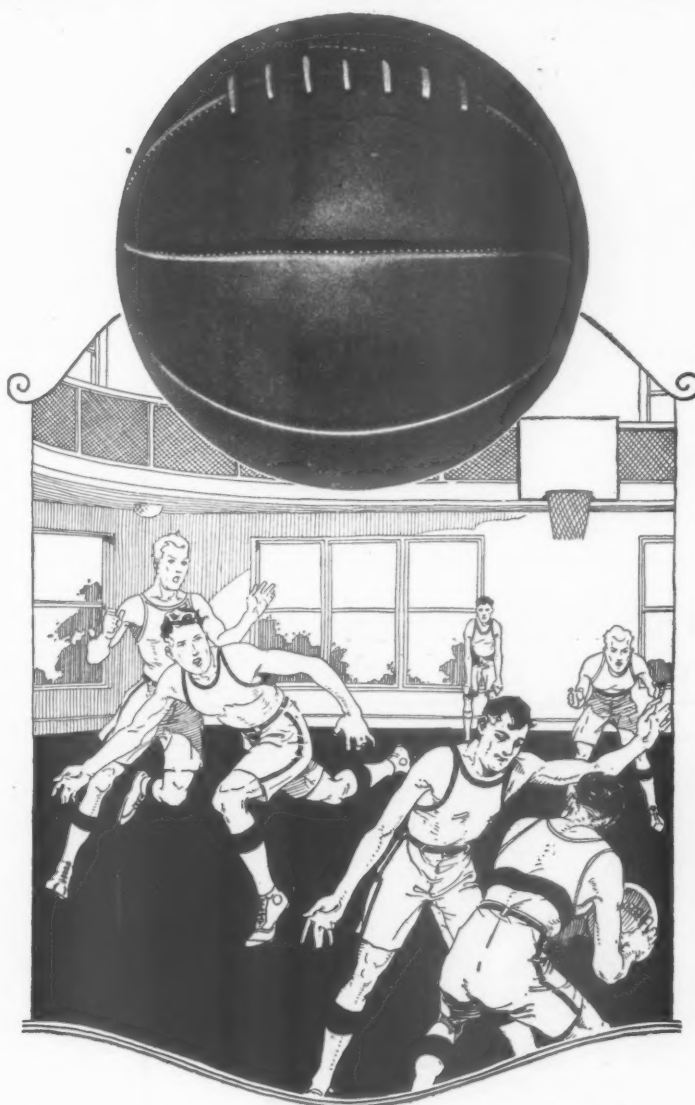
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cases the crowds which attend athletic contests have a very great influence in creating antagonism toward the game which brings them. Two main reasons seem to be involved, first, the old jealousy again. Eighty thousand watch a football game and less than five hundred attend a lecture by the world's greatest living authority on the origin of atolls. It is not right; it is not just; but is human nature.

"The second reason is given as the waste of time for thousands of stu-

dents involved in the attendance at a football game and in their journeys and discussions both ante and post bellum. This objection does not seem to me to be particularly serious. A counter question might be pertinent. Will the critics guarantee that the mental energy and physical powers of the thousands of individuals in question will be better employed if football and all that goes with it be wiped out? I believe that they cannot do so. In a day of the highly explosive mixture of youth, gasoline and

liquor borne swiftly on balloon tires to remote retreats; in an era of college comic publications and terpsichorean efforts skating on the thinnest possible ice of decency, it would take Hercules himself to guarantee a fair substitute and I believe that he would cheerfully admit that the Augean stables were, in comparison, an early season practice game. Youth might be doing—and possibly would be doing—ininitely worse things than watching open-mouthed and open-hearted the fortunes and misfortunes of their college teams.

"One could go on asking and answering questions about intercollegiate athletics, but time is too short to do so at present. Let us review some of the main efforts which have been made to 'correct' the situation.

"1. Amateur head coaches have been substituted for professionals, but are frequently poor teachers and relatively unskilled in the finer points of the game.

"2. Elimination of pre-season practice has proven largely ineffectual because it (a) brings the team to its games physically unfit (b) loses the greatest opportunity for building team play, thus smothering individual interests.

"3. Attempt to limit the schedule to one or two games would probably be no real remedy, for an excellent way to intensify all the present evils would be by the production of a narrowed point of contact which naturally penetrates the under-graduate mind more deeply. A tremendous climax of two games looked forward to for the whole season would not solve the difficulty.

"4. Intra-mural athletics at present are half-hearted because no natural intra-mural units except the fraternity have been evolved. The class is too big and too diffuse—the dormitory has no personality. Not until leadership shapes the organization of units and a personality is provided, as before stated, to which loyalty can be pledged, shall we have true intra-mural competition. When these conditions are provided, we shall have greatly increased enthusiasm for competition within the university; and a chance to judge its relative value compared with intercollegiate athletics. Before that time it is wasted energy to compare the two, for a true type of intra-mural competition has not yet been built in this country.

"These are some of the weaker but more recent efforts. Others, such as the limitation of coaches' salaries; the restriction of intersectional contests; the raising of eligibility standards; the rigid punishment of professional-

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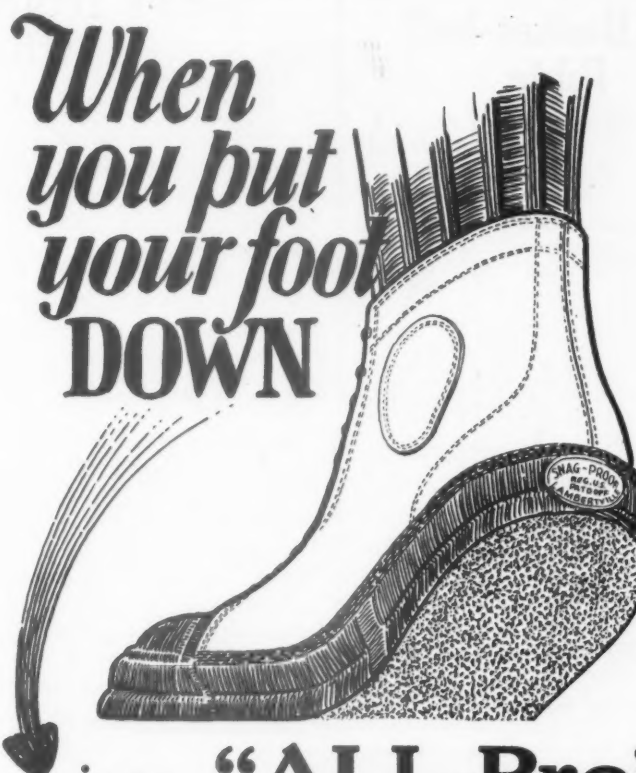
"(a) Help to meet the criticism that too few men are aided by intercollegiate athletics by having three teams of each institution compete and awarding the victory either to the highest total score or to the institution winning two out of three.

"(b) Help to meet the criticism of the too great importance of the professional coach by the development of under-graduates to direct the team while in competition. Time does not suffice for a detailed presentation of this point but it is possible and I believe desirable to move towards its consideration.

"(c) By intelligent organization of the under-graduates into groups as already suggested, provide intra-mural units large enough to develop group activities and possessed of leaders who can build the living loyalties necessary for competitive games.

"(d) Increase the co-operation between athletic and academic points of view by requiring that a certain proportion of the gross receipts from athletics be applied to purely academic matters such as graduate fellowships or research. This arrangement is only fair, for a certain proportion of student fees and of the time of faculty members, as well as exemption from taxation on real estate, are already being applied in the service of athletics.

"In general and in particular I am in favor of intercollegiate athletics. They bring us into contact with our neighbors—they build loyalties and character. They are in my opinion quite as valuable for women as for men. They contain too many deep personal memories of friendship otherwise missed and of examples of courage otherwise unrecognized, for me to turn traitor to them now. They must be prepared to evolve and to work toward improved methods just as must all other phases of our universities, but they have a fair right to point to some of the jealousies and narrownesses which have made some otherwise brilliant individuals forget the enthusiasm of youth; and to repeat the injunction 'Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone.'"



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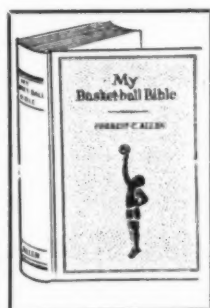
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News from the State High School Athletic Associations

MICHIGAN

The representative Council of the Michigan State High School Athletic Association last spring adopted a rule which declared that eighth grade pupils were not to be permitted to play on high school athletic teams. The Council was of the opinion that the eighth grade students were not sufficiently mature physically to compete in interscholastic athletic contests with students of the grades nine, ten, eleven and twelve. Since that time a number of the smaller schools have questioned the wisdom of the rule. As a result, Mr. A. W. Thompson, Director of the State Interscholastic Athletics of Michigan, has undertaken to collect opinions from representative directors of physical education for the purpose of trying to get some help on this question.

WISCONSIN

Mr. A. G. Chamberlain of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association Board has sent some bulletins to the Journal, which contain news items regarding the work being done by the Wisconsin organization.

The annual meeting of the association will be held November 5th in Milwaukee. The high school principals' section will meet in the same place the same day.

Wisconsin is finding difficulty in solving the officiating problem. The November Bulletin suggests "If among the faculty members of Wisconsin high schools can be found one hundred and fifty men, competent to handle football and basketball games, the problem of officials will at least be partly solved."

The Wisconsin Athletic Association has a surplus of \$8,703.63.

The Bulletin suggests that more and more junior high schools are working out a competitive athletic program. "The Kenosha Junior High School has worked out a regular program for soccer and captain ball. The boys devote themselves to soccer while the girls specialize in captain ball. Interscholastic competition is hardly advisable for the junior high school but a program such as is used in Kenosha may be made very much worthwhile."

The Wisconsin Bulletin contains an interesting paragraph on the eight semester rule:

State after State is adding the eight semester rule to its regulations. Iowa adopted this rule, and while a large majority of the schools favor

this regulation a few, among them Council Bluffs, will lead a fight against this regulation at the annual meeting. The eight semester rule is fair and just. Any boy who requires five years for his high school course has no business to participate in athletics. While there may be occasional cases where this rule works a hardship and deprives a deserving boy of competition, in a great majority of cases it is absolutely fair. High school boys of fifteen and sixteen should not be asked to compete against those who are eighteen and nineteen years of age. The five year students average older than do the other boys in the school, and the rule is just, if for no other reason than to protect the younger boys who compete in athletics."

INDIANA

Mr. Arthur L. Trester, Permanent Secretary of the Indiana High School Athletic Association, writes as follows:

"The I. H. S. A. A. now has a Legislative Body scheme and the members of this Legislative Body are being chosen this week. This body will be made up of twenty (20) men chosen by mail vote of the High School Principals in the membership. The Board of Control of five (5) members will be a part of this Legislative Body of twenty (20) members. This will enable the Board of Control to execute the rules and regulations passed by the Legislative Body, not only according to the letter, but in the spirit in which the rules are made. These twenty (20) representatives are elected from five (5) I. H. S. A. A. districts in the state, there being four representatives from each district. In our judgment we have taken a step in advance in legislative procedure by establishing this Legislative Body for the I. H. S. A. A. We feel that we will be assured of more calm and more deliberate thinking in the future."

SOUTH DAKOTA

C. S. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer of the South Dakota High School Athletic Association, in a letter to the editor suggests:

"I am sorry to have delayed answering your letters of September 21st and October 14th, but the writer has been out of the office on account of his new work as State High School Supervisor with offices with the State Department of Education at Pierre.

"Our State Athletic Association now has a total membership of two

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hundred twenty-three schools and our annual meeting will be held at Mitchell, South Dakota, Tuesday, November 24th."

ILLINOIS

The Illinois High School Athletic Association, of which C. W. Whitten is manager, has a plan for state tournaments in track and field for this spring. Following is a paragraph from a bulletin which was sent to all of the Illinois High School Athletic Association members:

"Arrangements have been completed between the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association and Mr. George Huff, Director of Physical Welfare at the University of Illinois in accordance with which the Board of Control of the I. H. S. A. A. will conduct a state-wide series of Track and Field Meets in the spring of 1926 to select the competitors who will go up to the annual interscholastic track and field meet held at the University of Illinois."

Mr. Henry S. Curtis, Director of Hygiene and Physical Education in the Department of Education, Missouri, has recently issued a very interesting physical education bulletin which contains courses of study for the junior and senior high schools. The following is taken from his bulletin:

"The Social Training of Athletics and Games. There has been a great deal of discussion as to whether the social training of athletics and games carried over into life. Most of the discussion has lacked in careful analysis. Play is the social atmosphere in which children live. In it all their friendships and social relationships subsist. The boy who learns in play to be a friend and comrade has developed a social attitude that applies to similar social relationships anywhere."

"Do loyalty and co-operation carry over from football to church and state? Probably not as such. But co-operation and loyalty are not primal qualities. They are both dependent on a sense of membership, of being a part, of gregariousness or social feeling. It seems to be true that this sense of belonging, of being a part of a group, comes into being at about the time of puberty when boys naturally get together into cliques and gangs and when most team games are normally begun. It is pretty well established that the team game is the most effective training of the 'team sense.' This team feeling is the basis of both loyalty and co-operation."



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Chats With Coaches

The Meadville, Pennsylvania, Tribune Republican recently contained the following editorial:

Value of Sports

"A reader asked us the other day whether humanity at large benefits from such feats of human skill and endurance as swimming across the English Channel. Now here is a pragmatic challenge to the devotees of that branch of human activities known as sports.

"Of what use to the world is the best swimmer, the swiftest runner, the best baseball pitcher, the discus or hammer thrower, the javelin hurler, the wrestler and the boxer? Hundreds of thousands of persons throng great arenas, or the pools and sea beaches, to see them perform. Why?

"The first answer to such a question would cite the love of competitive achievement, traditional and perhaps instinctive in the human heart. Isn't it the mainspring of our race, of our civilization? Isn't it the primitive basis for all of our human accomplishments, the starting point of our mechanics? Primevally speed and strength and endurance were matters of life and death to our ancestors. Skill and scientific use of the body gave extraordinary advantages to many who were not naturally endowed with these attributes. Eventually the natural attributes were surpassed by skill and invention. The horse, captured and tamed, added to man's speed. The club, the spear and the bow and arrow added strength and length to his arm. But the horse had to be captured, the club and spear and other weapons had to be wielded as well as fashioned and the primitive physical factors still remained important.

"And it is so, in a great measure, to this day. Science in the use of legs and arms for methodical and ingenious strokes increased the speed of swimmers and conserved their strength, and practice gave them greater endurance. The measurement of these achievements was found not only in heroic and desperate feats but also in competitions which date back to the earliest historic period. Many of those achievements are of little practical use today. A motor boat or some such craft can cross the waters of the English Channel with its passengers in a very brief space. An airplane can soar over the Alps with the expenditure of but little physical effort by its pilot. Yet men and women dare to meet the primeval challenge of Dover Straits and climb laboriously the dangerous cliffs of the mountains. Sometimes the ability to do these things becomes distinctly useful, as in the mountain warfare between the Italians and the Austrians, or when a British officer swam four miles to shore and exposed the Turkish intrenchments by flares to the bombardment of the fleet. Alvaredo's leap in the battle between the Aztecs and the armored legions of Cortez in Mexico City is but one of the many historic feats of the kind. Phidippides' run from Marathon to bear the news of its heroic defense against the Persian hordes cost him his life. An automobile or a bicycle would have made that journey a simple matter. Yet who can be cynical in the face of such human accomplishment? It is, in truth, the mainspring of our race."

Many persons have asked a question similar to the one asked of the Meadville Tribune Republican. Of what value are Red Grange's accomplishments to the

progress of civilization? Grange exemplifies skill, speed, daring, strength, courage and initiative. He is the superman of football and as such, millions pay him tribute. Has he contributed anything to civilization? It is well that the youth of the land aspire to be like him and train with the hopes that some day they may be famous as he is now famous? Not many of the several thousand youngsters who aspire to be Red Granges will ever be known beyond their immediate sections of the country, but when they are training their bodies and guarding their health with the hopes that they will be stars some day, they are not committing crimes or getting into mischief. Rather they are building a foundation for health and character that will be of value to them in later life. Perhaps it is just as well that they do not always keep in mind the real values of athletic training. They aspire to make touchdowns and the other things are the by-products. However, in after life the achievements of the gridiron become of less importance and the health and character training which they have received in trying to make the touchdowns are of major importance.

We are here indebted to the Pomona, California, Bulletin for the following editorial:

Self Control in Sport

"It is no exaggeration to say that millions of people in the United States will interest themselves today and for several days in the great world series ball games. Millions who are not permitted to be eye-witnesses of the games in Pittsburg will stand in front of the score boards in thousands of cities and towns, or listen to the report of the progress of the game via radio either in their homes or public places, and get keen enjoyment as the game progresses. Yet people who never attended a world series ball game have little idea of the thrill of suspense that sways that vast assemblage as those decisive innings slip away. The low scores suggest the intense concentration with which every man is playing.

"It is not merely a beautiful demonstration of athletic skill, but a wonderful display of discipline. If the instant obedience given to the leaders of the team, and the absolute submission to the laws of the game, could be transplanted to the industrial and social world, this would be a different country.

"One of the finest manifestations of the world series games is the display of self-control by the players. Those fellows realize very keenly how much depends on their ability to think quickly and carry their thoughts. It is not merely the money they can make by their winning, but it is the effect on their prestige and future sporting career that concerns them most.

"In spite of the intensity and anxiety of the moment, these experts play with calm self-assurance. Thereby they give a lesson to ambitious folks that self-control is one of the biggest things in the world, and lies close to the heart of all successes."

Team games place a premium on self-control or poise. A man comes to bat in the ninth inning with

men on bases and a hit needed to win the game. Here is a situation that requires on the part of the batter a maximum of self-control and poise. A game is tied in basketball. A foul has been committed and the foul shooter is given the chance of winning the game for his team if he can throw the ball through the ring. Every eye in the field house is on him and the very atmosphere is surcharged with intensity. This boy, however, must keep his muscles relaxed, must forget the crowds and must even forget the responsibility that is placed upon him and instead master his emotions and then concentrate all of his attention on the thing at hand. Situations are constantly arising in football and baseball and in fact in all of the sports which place a premium on self-control. Are not the thousands who admire the athlete, mastering himself and doing the thing that he wants to do because he has poise, also constrained to strive for self-mastery!

The following editorial was taken from the Everett, Washington, Herald:

A Baseball Sentence

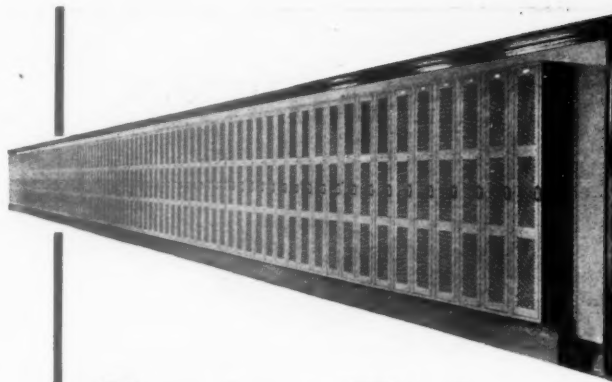
"The constructive value of organized play was peculiarly emphasized in a Baltimore juvenile court a few days ago when a judge hearing complaints of disorderly conduct and malicious mischief against a gang of nine boys, sentenced them to form a baseball team. It was a new idea in juvenile court procedure and attracted much attention in the East where outdoor recreation, well supervised, is seized upon in many cities as a vehicle for preventing and curing delinquency. Boys engaged in baseball, or any wholesome outdoor game, seldom get into trouble. They are too busy with their team plans to bother about the more serious things that lead to the courtroom and delinquency. When playing games that demand of its players obedience to the rules, certain ideals of sportsmanship, co-operation and fair competition, the average boy, unconsciously or otherwise, acquires an understanding of these factors, important contributions to the making of good and loyal citizens of the republic. The judge could just have well sentenced those nine boys to join a soccer team, or a football eleven, or basket ball club, or any of the competitive games that Americans commonly play. The value to them would have been the same. There happened to be nine of them and nine is enough for a baseball team, so the judge thought first of that game. We have yet a long way to go in our cities in this little matter of community recreation and much to learn but we seem to be slowly getting there; slowly reaching the point where we understand that play is a much more important factor in the making of good citizens and strong men and women than a lot of people are willing to admit."

It is becoming more and more appreciated that there is a correlation between amateur athletics and the lessening of crime.

The editor of the Rochester, New York, Chronicle philosophizes on athletics in the following editorial:

Baseball and Other Games

"The capacity crowds at the World Series baseball contests invite reflections on the popularity of that game and comparison with sports and contests of



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ancient days. It is believed that a series-deciding game in New York city would attract twice as great a throng as it does, were it possible to make a park or stadium where such a multitude could be seated within close view of the game. That may be so; yet the Coliseum in Rome seated eighty thousand gathered to see the gladiatorial contests and chariot races. But the Roman show was free to the public, staged by rulers, big politicians and aspirants to office; whereas the public pays for what it sees to-day, and paid more than a million dollars to see the seven games just played.

"The astonishing popularity of sports is considered a phenomenon of our times, and in general interest baseball and football lead. But history and study of racial antiquities show that the necessity of one age becomes the pleasure of the next. Primitive man had to do certain things splendidly well or he speedily dropped out of his environment. Necessity put a premium on his ability to outrun his enemies, to hurl a stone or other missile with force and accuracy, to leap or swim or sail a boat, or club a foe into a coma or best him in a rough and tumble bout. Having to do these things in order to "get by," he developed facility in doing them and nationally found enjoyment in doing whatever he could do better than some one else.

"Baseball requires ability to do conspicuously well three things the males of ruder ages had to do or go the way of all flesh before they wished to. It calls for fleetness, for throwing straight, for hitting hard. Polo is reminiscent of knightly jousts in which horse control was needful. And in the same way other diversions—hunting, fishing, mountain climbing, archery, yachting and the various Olympic activities, vital to welfare once, have become the pleasures of a less strenuous age. Most of us also enjoy them vicariously. We thrill at surpassing achievements in physical prowess; and it may be that the earliest ideals of all normal boys is distinction in some field of strenuous endeavor. But modern conditions make that impracticable for the mass of us. Life has become a patient, plodding, humdrum endurance contest; so we take our emotional thrills by proxy and pay for them at the gate."

If we neglect athletics for the multitudes who today find it a difficult matter to give play to the primitive instincts and characteristics which will cry out for expression, there is reason to believe that we will retrograde. Athletics furnish the only modern medium through which men may fight, run, jump, climb and throw and still observe the codes that govern the competitions. When these inhibitions are repressed, we always see them breaking out in ways that bring consternation and worry to those who are students of our social complexities.

The Holden, Missouri, enterprise presents the following editorial:

A Nation of Sports

"The closing of the great baseball classic last week, emphasizes one of the reasons why Americans predominate in so many big things in the world's affairs.

"The people of the United States are athletically inclined. Perhaps, after a close analysis of these qualities that make for bigness, greatness, virtue, morality, love, and other human qualities, there is no force that exerts a more wholesome influence than athletics. It was the athletic mind that built up the

Roman empire to be the greatest in the world in its day. It was the lack of an athletic mind that brought about the downfall of the Constantine dynasty, and the utter degradation of a once unmeasurably great people.

"Talk all you want to about the beautiful things of the asthetic world; fill your children full of home-brewed wisdom of your own panacea for greatness, but if you fail to take into consideration this potent force of wholesome sportdom, you overlook a quality that will surely stamp its mark upon the character of the child.

"Our great educators have recognized this fact. They have for centuries in the past. That is why athletics has always been encouraged and that is why, almost as much importance is attached to the football field as the class room. There is that innate urge, that latent force within all of us to work our muscles and tax our brawn, to bring into play those very fundamental physical qualities with which our creator endowed us.

"That perhaps is one trouble today. We fail to see the great worth of the cultivation of the great brand of character that is the quality of the sport. It was that sporting blood that carried the flag of America across the line in Flanders, and won for the youth of this land the love and admiration of their fellows, and the place of greatness as real fighting men.

"It is this athletic prowess which has been handed down to us from our active forbears that now is bearing fruit in the great international engagements in the sphere of sports. Americans are winning the records of Apollo with such regularity that we have been recognized as a nation of supermen.

"When this nation was rocked under the spell of excitement last week with the great world series under way, we were tamping down the foundation of our civil government, and fortifying this nation against the inroads of chaos, bolshevism and social disorder."

The editor suggests that "it was the athletic mind that built up the Roman empire." This raises an interesting question as to what are the attributes of an athletic mind. The editor has answered this very well. Certainly the athletic mind is constructive, it is aggressive, it places a premium on success, it extols character, applauds unselfishness, loyalty and sacrifice.

From the Hollister, California, Lance:

The growth of popularity of football makes the real sport lover stop and think as to why it is so popular.

Is it because it is the last real sport left to the people in which the taint of professionalism and the cloud of graft have not crept in?

One by one the nation's sports have fallen into the hands of the unscrupulous, ruining them as far as retaining them as a national game.

Baseball is still spoken and written of as the national pastime; but the much bigger crowds gathered around football gridirons refute the assertion.

Football is a college game, and no one wants to believe young men in college would battle for shekels or other material gain. They walk on the field to win for victory's sake.

Here's hoping professional football and "sure thing" gamblers never get into football; for if they do, it means a new game will have to be discovered if the real sport spirit of the people is to be retained.



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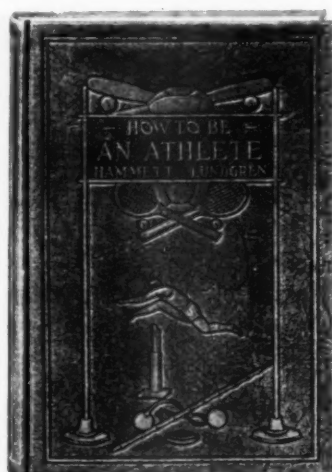
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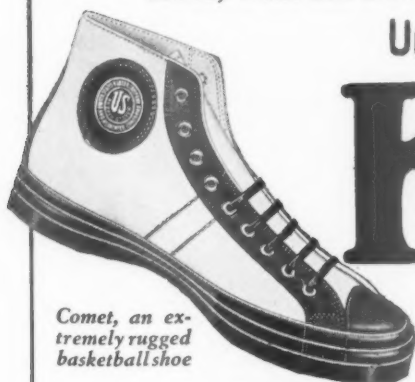
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